

WEST VIRGINIA

Helen R. Burnside, Hometown.

WISCONSIN

Duane A. Helland, Boyd.
 Martin L. Kaster, Cuba City.
 Warren M. Johnson, Drummond.
 Leonard S. Ciezki, Greendale.

WYOMING

Harold H. Vestal, Powell.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Clyde O. Martz, of Colorado, to be Assistant Attorney General.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES

Winston E. Arnow, of Florida, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Florida.

Harry Pregerson, of California, to be U.S. district judge for the central district of California.

Gerhard A. Gesell, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. district judge for the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1967

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 Washington, D.C., December 7, 1967.

I hereby designate the Honorable CARL ALBERT to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The people who walked in darkness have seen a great light.—Isaiah 9: 2.

O God, most mighty and merciful, we come to Thee for insight and inspiration which Thou alone canst give to the human mind and heart. In this moment of prayer do Thou plant our feet on the higher ground of Thy spirit that we may find deliverance from thoughts that weaken us, from desires that worry us, and from a selfishness that closes the door to the needs of others.

Thou who didst cause light to shine out of darkness, shine Thou upon our way, that we may see the road we should take, and by Thy spirit be given strength to walk on it—fulfilling Thy will for us and for our Nation. Send us out into this day with the assurance that Thou art with us and by Thy grace may we be made adequate for every activity, equal to every experience, and more than a match for every mood.

Kindle in the hearts of our people a love for justice, an enthusiasm for good will and a joy in living that our Nation may turn from the low road of poverty and prejudice and take the high road that leads to the plains of peace and

prosperity for all. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Bradley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3399. An act to amend section 2 of Public Law 88-240 to extend the termination date for the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission;

H.R. 5910. An act to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma;

H.R. 10964. An act to enable the District of Columbia to receive Federal financial assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act for a medical assistance program, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 11638. An act to amend title II of the act of September 19, 1918, relating to industrial safety in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2247. An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to increase the Federal ship mortgage insurance available in the case of certain oceangoing tugs and barges.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12144) entitled "An act to clarify and otherwise amend the Meat Inspection Act, to provide for cooperation with appropriate State agencies with respect to State meat inspection programs, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 6167) entitled "An act to authorize the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence and a new loan, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. JACKSON, Mrs. SMITH, and Mr. THURMOND to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 286. An act to provide that the cost of certain investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be nonreimbursable;

S. 1017. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay for the cost of surfacing 1½ miles of a certain access road in Putnam County, Fla.;

S. 1058. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell lands embraced in certain terminated entries, and for other purposes;

S. 1059. An act to amend the act relating to the leasing of lands in Alaska for grazing in order to make certain improvements in such act; and

S. 2402. An act to provide for credit to the Kings River Water Association and others for excess payments for the years 1954 and 1955.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader the program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the distinguished gentleman, the minority leader, as announced yesterday, we have no legislative program today. So far as we have it, the program for next week is as follows:

Monday we expect to have four conference reports:

House Joint Resolution 888, continuing appropriations, fiscal year 1968; S. 2388, Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967;

H.R. 7977, Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967; and

H.R. 13510, Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1967.

Monday is District Day and there are three District bills:

H.R. 8581, to increase the price for reports of the U.S. Court of Appeals for District of Columbia Circuit;

H.R. 10337, to amend the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act; and

H.R. 14330, to provide a program for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism in the District of Columbia.

For Tuesday and the balance of the week:

H.R. —, supplemental appropriation bill, fiscal year 1968.

And the following conference reports:

H.R. 12080, Social Security Amendments of 1967;

H.R. 4765, tax treatment under Bank Holding Company Act of 1956;

H.R. 6167, to extend certain naval vessel loans; and

H.R. 10595, to prohibit sale of lotteries in banks.

Also, we expect to have the following resolutions from the Committee on House Administration.

House Resolution 959, to provide additional funds to Committee on Banking and Currency,

House Resolution 975, to provide additional funds to Committee on Banking and Currency; and

House Resolution 995, to increase the compensation of the expert transcribers to official reporters.

Bills and conference reports may not necessarily be called up in the order listed. Additional conference reports may be brought up at any time. Any further program will be announced later.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT TOMORROW TO FILE CERTAIN REPORTS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may have until midnight, December 8, to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NATCHER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE RESOLUTION 888, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1968, UNTIL MIDNIGHT TONIGHT

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on House Joint Resolution 888, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1968, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND VIETNAM

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution calling on the President to once again exert every effort at having the Vietnam war considered by the United Nations Security Council.

This resolution is identical to one which received unanimous approval in the other body last week. It simply expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the President of the United States consider taking the appropriate initiative through his representatives at the United Nations to assure that some action on the Vietnam conflict be brought before the Security Council for consideration.

The resolution does not offer a panacea. No one aware of present world realities could imagine that Security Council consideration of Vietnam will mean immediate cessation of hostilities in that war-torn country.

Nor is the resolution meant as implicit criticism of present administration policies. I am convinced that our national leaders are earnestly seeking all avenues to a solution in Vietnam.

It is my belief, however, that congressional approval of this proposal and its implementation by the administration through the U.S. representative in the United Nations would have a number of good effects.

First, it would demonstrate our Nation's continuing desire for peace in Vietnam.

The very fact that our Nation is willing to take the question before that international body, despite the opportunities for abuse which it gives our

antagonists there, is vivid proof of the sincerity of our purpose.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that the United States in February of 1966 asked the Security Council to take up the Vietnam issue. It did so—but only after a close vote.

Then, we seemed to back off the question and no really meaningful discussion ever resulted.

While it is true that the majority of the Security Council are not eager to discuss Vietnam—and that any resolution acceptable to the United States may be vetoed by the U.S.S.R. or France—nevertheless we must continue to press the issue to demonstrate our never-ending search for a peaceful solution in Vietnam.

Second, the United Nations has dealt with every major world crisis since World War II with one exception—the war in Vietnam.

Because of this unwillingness to take responsibility, the United Nations has lost much of its authority and prestige in the eyes of the peoples of the world.

This is a dangerous trend. Despite its obvious shortcomings, the United Nations remains a hope for a peaceful world.

By considering the Vietnam question in an effective and meaningful way, the United Nations could go a long way toward restoring the reputation which now is declining.

Finally, I believe that the resolution and appropriate action by the administration could result in progress in solving the Vietnam issue.

Security Council consideration of Vietnam might do much to clarify the various positions of those both directly and indirectly involved in the conflict.

By bringing all interested parties together for face-to-face discussion of the issues, perhaps avenues of agreement might be found—avenues which might ultimately lead to a peaceful solution of the conflict.

Even minimal agreement among the members of the Security Council could be helpful. Hopefully it might be determined that the Geneva conference should be reconvened to handle the issue—or some other, new, international conference should be held to seek a solution.

In other words, if substantive agreement is out of the question in the Security Council, then perhaps some procedural agreement is possible.

Such possibilities and opportunities are envisaged in this resolution, Mr. Speaker.

It is my hope that the House can take up the measure in the immediate future—before adjournment—in order that House expression would serve as a further incentive for action in the current session of the Security Council of the United Nations.

THE HIDDEN PERILS IN OUR CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN—ARE WE BUILDING A WATER MONSTER?

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the area I represent in California has long been concerned relative to real and potential threats to our water supply. We depend on the great Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers Delta to provide fresh water for our farms, homes, and industries. In recent years, that supply has been threatened by encroachment of others in our great State who are in need of water. Despite our efforts to fend off those who would deplete this limited source of water, we still face a variety of threats from a variety of sources to this irreplaceable resource.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, the "California Living" supplement to the great San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle, published a summary of this problem, and I believe it worthy to call to the Members' attention.

Particularly, Mr. Speaker, do I concur in that portion of the article that suggests two proposed Federal projects, the peripheral canal and the San Luis drain, pose severe and perhaps, insurmountable threats to the well-being of the area I represent.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the "California Living" supplement to the San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle:

THE HIDDEN PERILS IN OUR WATER PLAN
(By Jim Quint)

Sitting astride the Feather River above Oroville, the world's highest earth-filled dam at last is impounding the river's flow for one of the most ambitious water projects in the history of man. It will gather the rampant floodwaters which every year have poured wastefully into the sea, and carry them—via an enormous system of aqueducts, pumps, tunnels and reservoirs—to the water-hungry southern part of the state.

And at Tracy, a big new pumping station is ready to gush its first streams southward, first to San Joaquin Valley farmlands and then onward to the metropolitan Los Angeles area where countless more housing tracts will spring up out of what is now barren desert.

True, the giant is beset with financial difficulties. The \$1.75 billion bond issue barely passed by the voters in 1960 has proved to be not enough; the state must find additional millions to meet a production schedule which promised the first water deliveries to some areas in 1968.

But there is little doubt the work will go on.

Not all the world will rejoice when it does, however. Especially not that part of the world around the vast, fertile Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, the eastern freshwater arm of San Francisco Bay from which the flows will be diverted.

For it has become alarmingly apparent that, unless steps are taken to prevent it, this great project will irreparably degrade the Delta, intolerably pollute San Francisco Bay, and destroy the great striped bass and salmon fishery.

To understand the picture, it is necessary to know the program of State Water Project development:

First Phase—Water from the Oroville and Shasta dam complexes will be released via the Sacramento River into the Delta which will act as a transit reservoir. The fresh water will pass through the Delta channels and be pumped out at Tracy into the big California Aqueduct.

Second Phase—The Peripheral Canal, so-called because it will skirt the eastern edge of the Delta when it is completed in the mid-1970s, will intercept the Sacramento River flow at Hood and carry it directly to the Tracy pumping station. When this phase is accomplished, almost no fresh water will enter the Delta from the Sacramento River system, including the Oroville and Shasta reservoirs, except that which is released by the engineers at certain points along the Peripheral Canal.

Other than these controlled releases, about the only source of non-ocean water for the Delta and the Bay will be the San Joaquin River, which already is heavily polluted with agriculture drainage and will become even more polluted as irrigation is extended as a result of the State Water Project.

Third Phase—The State and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation plan to build jointly a master drain to carry agricultural wastes from along the San Joaquin Valley, as far as Bakersfield 288 miles south, and dump it into the Bay system near the Antioch Bridge.

Fourth Phase—Dams and reservoirs would be built on northern streams, including the Eel, Klamath, Smith and Mad Rivers which carry 40 percent of the state's entire fresh water supply. The Department of Water Resources and the Army Engineers have agreed to conduct preliminary planning for the first unit, the Dos Rios Reservoir on the Upper Eel. No timetable has been set. Financing for these northern dams was not included in the \$1.75 billion bond issue of November 1960.

It is not the first phase, in which the Delta will be used as a fresh-water transit reservoir, that worries some Bay Area water agencies although Lt. Col. Frank C. Boerger, district engineer for the Army Corps of Engineers, has pointed out that with the rivers under control, "Less fresh water will flow, and this will tend to degrade the Delta environment through intrusion of salt water and, possibly, a higher concentration of pollutants, such as those from agricultural wastes."

But the second phase—the Peripheral Canal—is bitter opposed by western Delta people who believe it will permit so much salt water to invade the channels that about 70,000 acres of low-lying farmland will become unfit for high-quality crops. These critics insist that even substitute irrigation water, piped overland, will be unable to counteract underground seepage of salt into the crop root area.

These interests point out that there already is a problem of salinity in the channels in dry years, but they say farmers have been able to squeak through because periodic heavy flows of storm water cleanse the channels of salt and other pollutants. They fear that in the future these heavy flushing flows will be nonexistent.

The Department of Water Resources, which is committed to delivering 4.23 million acre-feet of impounded water per year to Southern California by 1990 and more than 7 million by 2020, insists that it intends to release enough fresh water from the Peripheral Canal to protect the Delta from salty sea water "within reasonable limits."

The problem is in defining the word *reasonable*. The department says that to give its western Delta critics what they say they need would require release, in addition to amounts now planned, of 1.3 million acre-feet of water per year worth \$13.1 million to potential customers in the south.

But backing up the Delta interests is the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The FWPCA insists that the State's program is insufficient to prevent dangerous degradation of the Delta and the Bay. State water officials contend that the standards insisted upon by the FWPCA are too high and would result in waste of fresh water into the sea.

The state has appealed to the Department of the Interior to over-rule its own agency.

The U.S. Public Health Service warns that adverse effects of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and wastes from the San Joaquin River will be intensified by the Peripheral Canal. The Public Health Service calls for larger than the planned outflows to dilute these pollutants.

A Bay Conservation and Development Commission report on Bay pollution notes that Delta fresh-water flow will be reduced from the present average of 17.5 million acre-feet a year to about 2.5 million in a median year and a little more than 1 million in a dry year. The study says that fresh-water output is vital to the Bay because of the dilution, oxygen and flushing it provides.

"In the absence of good flushing, wastes use up most of the oxygen in the water, killing marine life and developing odors and sludge deposits... Pesticides become lethally concentrated, causing recurring quick fish-kills," the report says.

Other reports point out that salmon and striped bass, which live in the ocean but return to the fresh-water Delta to spawn, require strong flows of good-quality river water to survive.

The quality of river water will become many times worse in the third phase when the San Joaquin master drain, not yet under construction, starts spewing vast quantities of additional pollutants into the Bay system.

Meanwhile, agreement between State water planners and their Bay critics is unlikely because the State officials remain unconvinced a problem exists.

Once the export of water to Southern California begins, the demand for it will grow so rapidly it would be extremely difficult to cut down the rate of export in order to supply extra water to the Bay system if this should be found desirable.

And it cannot be assumed that Southern California voters, once they are getting Oroville water, will be willing to take on additional bond obligations to complete features of the State Water Project which might appear to be of primary benefit to the north.

So it appears obvious that consideration by the Legislature of emergency financing now should include financing for immediate development of the northern streams, which could supply plenty of water for all some years to come.

And it seems obvious also that before any water is exported, adequate or even more than adequate water quality standards should be set to protect the Delta and Bay on an interim basis. The standards could be modified later if this is found feasible in the light of three State and federal studies now underway.

State water officials are understandably reluctant to scale down, even temporarily, the planned volume of fresh-water export to Southern California which has the State voter majority and, since reapportionment, controls the Legislature.

But they may get some direction from the courts.

"Western Delta people intend to file suit—all kinds of suits—seeking adjudication of water rights," says State Sen. George Miller Jr. of Martinez. "The water project is legally only a subordinate user, entitled only to surplus water. What water is surplus? It may take the courts 10 years to decide who is entitled to what water under the State Water Project."

LEGALITY OF FRANCE'S WORLD WAR I DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to see so many of my colleagues have taken up the gauntlet cast down by President de Gaulle. There are those who have questioned my demand that France pay its World War I debt to the United States. The legality of this debt has been challenged and I have gone to the Treasury Department for clarification.

As I have long maintained, the legality of this debt is indisputable. This can be the only official position of both France and the United States.

Our Treasury Department, which knows how to extract every loose penny from the American taxpayer, has not applied its amazing ability to the collection of the French billions. Instead the Treasury lamely offers spurious excuses for this noncollection.

I reject these spurious apologies for noncollection. I demand that the Treasury Department immediately institute collection proceedings against that great international debtor—the Republic of France.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include in the RECORD a letter in which the Treasury Department substantiates the legality of the \$6.8 billion debt and yet begs the question:

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C.

Hon. LESTER L. WOLFF,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. WOLFF: This is in response to your telephone inquiry of November 29, requesting information on the indebtedness of the Government of France to the United States.

I am happy to enclose copies of two sets of tables showing the status of the outstanding obligations of the Government of France to the United States' Government as of June 30, 1967. The first set of tables lists those debts incurred since July 1, 1940, the second lists the debt arising out of World War I.

The French have an excellent record in regard to the repayment of their World War II and postwar obligations to the United States, France, which received credits totaling approximately \$2.4 billion during this period, has not only been servicing its regularly scheduled payments but has made payments in advance of due dates of more than \$880 million. These prepayments, together with the scheduled payments, have reduced French World War II and postwar obligations to roughly \$300 million.

France made payments of principal and interest on its World War I debts up to June 15, 1931. After the expiration of the one-year moratorium in 1931-32, negotiated by President Hoover in an effort to mitigate the effect of World War I obligations on Europe's economic health, the French Chamber of Deputies on December 14, 1932, adopted a resolution which "deferred" the interest payment due the next day. The French have made no payments on interest or principal since the moratorium.

The World War I indebtedness of the Government of France due and unpaid as of June 30, 1967 was \$5,077 million including \$2,091 million of the principal sum and \$2,986 million on interest arrearages. Unmatured principal was \$1,773 million. The total obligation which might be said to have been

outstanding on June 30, 1967, including both matured and unmatured principal and interest arrearages to that date, was \$6,850 million.

While the countries which have large World War I obligations to the United States have never denied the juridical validity of their debts, there is a view widely accepted among them that the payment of these debts should be dependent on reparation payments by Germany. Resolution of the problem of governmental claims against Germany arising out of World War I was deferred "until a final general settlement of this matter" by the London Agreement of 1953, to which the United States is a party.

The Government of the United States has never recognized that there was any connection between the World War I obligations of those countries and their reparations claims on Germany. While the London Agreement would not prevent the United States from raising, on a bilateral basis, the question of payment of any of the debtor countries' World War I obligations (except in the case of Germany), it must be recognized that any effort on the part of the United States to collect these obligations would undoubtedly raise the problem of German World War I reparations. From the practical viewpoint, therefore, there does not seem to be any possibility of reaching an agreement on repayment in the absence of an over-all settlement of the World War I reparations problem, with its wide-ranging political ramifications.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH M. BOWMAN,
Assistant to the Secretary.

FPC APPROVES INCREASED ALLOCATION OF NATURAL GAS TO NEW YORK CITY

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, last January 30, 12 Members of Congress joined me in a formal request to the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, strongly urging that the Commission "approve the use of substantially more natural gas for the production of power and heat in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area."

The New York-New Jersey Air Pollution Abatement Conference of last January and research by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare showed conclusively that high sulfur fuels such as coal and oil produce dangerous amounts of sulfur dioxide in the air over New York and New Jersey.

I am very pleased that on November 6 the Federal Power Commission granted permanent approval for the Transcontinental Gas Line Corp., to supply Consolidated Edison Co. of New York with 55,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day. According to the Federal Power Commission, replacement of coal or oil by this amount of natural gas will reduce Consolidated Edison's annual emissions of sulfur dioxide by 8 or 9 percent per year; and the total emissions in New York City by 4 percent.

In deciding to approve the increased use of natural gas, the Commissioners overruled the decision of the presiding

examiner and the staff recommendation. The Commission stated:

In our opinion, there is no question that the proposed increase in firm gas for Consolidated Edison Company is justified by the market and will result in savings to them. The proposal will additionally alleviate to some extent New York's serious air pollution problem.

Commissioner Charles R. Ross, in a concurring opinion, stated that the air pollution consideration was not merely an "additional factor" but "a relevant and necessary consideration." Commissioner Ross said:

In my opinion the severity of the air pollution problem in New York City and the relationship of gas supplies towards alleviating that problem was a relevant and necessary consideration in my decision to grant this certificate.

Air pollution is indeed a relevant and necessary consideration. Consolidated Edison is New York City's largest single source of sulfur dioxide pollutants. It is a hopeful sign that Consolidated Edison has begun to take actions to alleviate this problem, and that the Federal Power Commission recognized the relevance of the air pollution factor and approved the sale of additional natural gas.

SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was granted unanimous consent to address the House under a special order after the completion of all business today. I ask unanimous consent that my special order be vacated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CONTINUING SUPPORT TO NORTH VIETNAMESE COMMUNISTS BY SO-CALLED ALLIES

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to compliment the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] for again reminding us of the continuing support of the North Vietnamese Communists being rendered by our so-called allies, including the perfidious British.

These people, whom we have bailed out of trouble more times than I care to remember—and whose latest triumph is the bullying of tiny Rhodesia with, I might add, the approval and help of the Johnson administration—these people have sent five more shiploads of supplies to Hanoi to be used in killing American servicemen.

The total British shipping to our enemies so far this year now stands at 58 vessels.

Mr. Speaker, when are we going to wake up in this country and have the backbone to stop dealing with or supporting these treacherous "friends" as long as they continue to do business with our enemies?

HAWKERS OF HATE

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming majority of the American people have consistently opposed lunatic extremism. Nevertheless, hate organizations are formed from time to time to carry out activities which are actually crude, and irresponsible attempts to solve some of our problems.

The National States Rights Party, referred to as "Hawkers of Hate," has been organized for the purpose of shipping minority groups they oppose out of the country. They also oppose virtually all our national leaders as well as our system of law and order. These extremists are not in touch with reality and I believe that they are doomed to failure.

The Tampa Tribune, has taken steps to insure the failure of the NSRP by describing the aims and objectives of the group in the December 3 edition of the paper. The article was carefully researched, and the authors, David Watson and Jack McClintock, have presented a comprehensive look at this hate organization. An accurately informed public is a sound way to stop the spread of extremism.

I urge all Members to read this important article. The full text follows:

HAWKERS OF HATE

(By David Watson and Jack McClintock)

The sky was a night blue and a few puffy clouds scooted across it and the moon was that pale yellow of the harvest time.

But the man didn't notice it at all.

His face changed color as he preached and told the people to be ready to kill in the name of God if that was the only way to stop the "niggers" and Jews. When the lights from the pickup truck in a pasture near Jacksonville were just right they hit him in the eyes and the light was reflected back and the whole thing was eerie.

It seemed unreal. But it wasn't. It was a rally of the National States Rights Party and the sermon was hate. At the microphone—The Rev. Connie Lynch, billed as "gospel minister and party spokesman."

His coat flapped open as he paced the back of the truck, gripping the "mike" and stabbing into the night to press a point for those who had come to hear. Under the coat he wore a bright red vest—fashioned from the battle flag of the Confederacy.

Those who listened were not many. Maybe there were 30. As the night wore on they tended to divide themselves off to the sides of the truck—those who were staging the rally on the one side, and those who came to hear what it was all about, on the other.

A hate organization? Depends on how you look at it, said Florida NSRP chief W. E. (Gene) Wilson of Jacksonville.

"If you mean hate the enemies of the Lord, yes, you could call it a hate organization. You newspapers are going to call it that anyway."

The Florida Legislative Investigating Committee, a group not noted for liberalism, didn't pussy foot at all in describing the NSRP.

"Hawkers of hate," it said.

In the case of the NSRP the "enemies of

the Lord" are Negroes, Jews and those who side with either against oppression, suppression or the right to live with all the rights and privileges of a white Christian American.

And the roster of enemies includes President Lyndon B. Johnson, his cabinet, the U.S. Supreme Court, National Council of Churches, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg and the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the fore.

This message was carried down the Florida peninsula in recent weeks by Lynch with stops in Duval County around Jacksonville, the Plant City-Turkey Creek area for Hillsborough County and southward along the Gold Coast to Broward and Dade counties.

"Hate, hate, hate the enemies of God and the white man," he preached. Behind him and off to the sides echoed shouts of "amen."

"Meet guns with guns, force with force," Lynch bellowed and leaned forward to search out the audience with his eyes. Behind him and off to the sides echoed the urge to "listen to that man."

As Lynch preached his sermon of hate and hammered for a "hanging" of national leaders, he sprinkled his appeal liberally with "hells" and "damns" as cusswords and it clashed with his title of "reverend."

For this Lynch offered no apology, he said, because the "niggers and the Jews" deserved crude language.

Someone placed a bottle of Coke on the flange of the truck bed because the preacher appeared to be going dry.

He never saw it. He paced and he talked and the cord to his microphone threatened to wrap around the bottle and spill it until somebody snatched it away. Lynch was in the middle of the NSRP party line and he refused to be stopped.

"Just think of it," he bellowed. "What kind of a world it would be—if you could wake up some morning—and there wouldn't be a single nigger left in the whole country. (Long pause) Just think of that," he demanded.

There was a big man staring up at Lynch as though hypnotized. He lifted his gaze even higher when Lynch stopped his harangue and shouted in tones of rapture:

"Lawdy, lawdy—no niggers!"

And Lynch grinned into the darkness.

It's the avowed purpose of the National States Rights Party to pack up Negroes and Jews, literally, and ship them out of the country. The NSRP wants to do it by trying in the world of politics what couldn't be done with the fear tactics of the old Ku Klux Klan.

Wilson concedes that some of the old, hard core militant membership of the Klan is in the makeup of the NSRP in Florida. Some of them think the Klan has gone soft, he said. They like the line of Lynch and NSRP vice chairman Jesse B. Stoner a lot better.

Stoner, a Georgia lawyer, founded the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party in 1946. It proposed making Judaism a legal offense punishable by death. Stoner ran for Congress in 1948 in Chattanooga and polled 500 of 30,000 votes.

Ray Stephens is part of NSRP in Duval County. He helped "warm up" the audience for Lynch. He looks the part of a shopkeeper and says he is chairman of "The Challengers."

A long, printed explanation of just who the Challengers are never quite gets around to saying who they are or what they want. But Stephens left no doubt about where he stands with the NSRP hate philosophy.

In his warmup speech he told those who would listen to get out their guns, oil them up, clean up their ammunition and test fire a round or two.

They'll need the guns for a face to face confrontation, he said, if Congress passes the Safe Streets Bill. He chose to call it the "national police force bill."

If the bill is passed, shouted Stephens, it

will be unconstitutional and should be ignored. Support of police is unthinkable if they are protecting Negroes or civil rights activists, Lynch said.

This is the foundation for the clash they advocate.

A few minutes later Lynch passed the hat. As if he were truly at a camp meeting. Some ignored it. Others dropped in some change.

Lynch, of Savannah, free on \$10,000 bond pending appeal of conviction and a two-year prison sentence in Maryland for inciting a riot, said the donations were his sole source of gasoline money on his speaking tour.

In "The Farther Shores of Politics," a study of extremism on both the right and left in America, Author George Thayer writes that the NSRP is bigger and more active than the late George Lincoln Rockwell's Nazi party.

For some years it lay dormant in Florida and Hillsborough County. Now, however, the organization labeled "hawkers of hate" is engaged in a bid for members and sympathizers and a hopeful start on the road to political power.

The timing is no puzzle. Presidential campaigns are on the horizon and some segments of the NSRP see in former Gov. George Wallace of Alabama a vehicle for furthering the NSRP by assigning to him some of their views and going along for the ride.

Early Wallace leaders in Florida flatly assert that while Wallace obviously wants all the votes he can get, he isn't buying the NSRP.

Four years ago there was a small NSRP chapter in Hillsborough under Dewey Taft. When Taft moved to Arkansas, the chapter disintegrated.

The new Hillsborough leader is Frank Lane Jr., a chunky man in his mid-30s, with a shock of wavy dark hair, employed by a bottling firm. Edward Parker, a car salesman, also is active here.

Lane says he is authorized by national headquarters (in Savannah) to start new chapters anywhere.

He said that in the last eight months he has founded a chapter in Dover, another in Mango of somewhat fewer than 25 members and another of undisclosed number in Brandon. The three communities are east of Tampa. Lane says he is also founding a chapter in Polk County and is ready to start one in Pinellas, where he has already chosen a leader, though he declines to name him.

In Broward County (Fort Lauderdale) there are either two or three chapters, depending on whom one believes. But the most active chapter has been that in Duval County (Jacksonville), under W. E. (Gene) Wilson, who also doubles as state chairman, or director.

Wilson, 42, is partner in a small Jacksonville business rebuilding electrical generators.

Members are secretive and evasive about numbers and names. They regard outsiders as potential enemies, as partisans of a "Jew Communist conspiracy."

"The Jew conspiracy wants to know our strength," Lynch asserts. "Would you tell your enemy your strength?"

Most of the evidence, however, suggests that the party's strength is not nearly so great as its leaders imply when they claim for it the status of "the largest third party" in the U.S.

Warren Folks of Jacksonville, former state NSRP leader ousted by Stoner in what Folks called "a stab in the back," said he would spot the organization no more than 200 members in Florida—if that.

Ku Klux Klansman Forrest J. Richardson of Jacksonville snorted and said he would give NSRP no more than 60 hard core, working members throughout the state.

Stoner replaced Folks with Wilson, according to statements by both Folks and Wilson.

State NSRP officials aren't elected. Reason, said Wilson, is that the rank and file might elect someone who didn't go all the way with NSRP policies.

Chapter officials may be elected, he said, but they are easily replaced.

Thayer, who studied the group for his book, says an estimate of some 600 activists and about 8,000 sympathizers throughout the country would be generous. This suggests that a claim of 200 to 300 for Florida also would be more than generous.

An informed law enforcement official in Tampa puts membership of the local chapter—he said he knows of only one—at no more than 26.

At a "national convention" held in Jacksonville in August, only about 100 persons attended. Leadership said they came from 19 states.

That the NSRP was organized by Ku Klux Klansmen or sympathizers was confirmed by Wilson, the state NSRP director.

Wilson has served as an exalted cyclops of a Duval County Klan Klavern. He also has stood trial, and was exonerated, on charges of bombing a Negro house during a school integration hassle. One of the group named in the conspiracy for violence pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven years in a federal penitentiary.

Stoner has been a Klansman. So has Lynch. In Hillsborough County, the NSRP members who attend meetings in a building one night attend Klan meetings two nights later in the same buildings.

That the old line, hard-core Klan influence is there is not denied by NSRP leadership. But within the Klans themselves a schism has been created.

It well could herald a head-on clash between those groups claiming to constitute the REAL Klan, whatever that might be.

While acknowledging an overlap of membership, Wilson denied there is any membership raiding done by his party.

"I just lay the facts before them (KKK members)," he said, and they make their own choice."

The Klan, he said, is getting soft, although he said he didn't like to use the term openly.

"The Klan has no potential," he asserted. "The people are drifting toward the strongest point." He sought to cut the NSRP Klan distinction finely by describing NSRP as a political party and the KKK non-political.

With the NSRP entity proffered as political, Wilson said it did not advocate violence. On the other hand, it doesn't stand four square against it, either.

A Hillsborough law enforcement official said he believes NSRP members without exception to be Klansmen. At a recent Hillsborough rally "Wallace for President" matchbooks were handed out. On the reverse side were Klan symbols.

There is, however, a wide difference of opinion in Florida as to what constitutes a proper Klan, or offshoot of the old Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. In Florida, most Klansmen agree, the field of several organizations can be narrowed down to two of any size or influence.

Those are the United Klan of America, headed by Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and the United Florida Ku Klux Klan, headed by Grand Dragon Jason E. Kersey of New Smyrna Beach.

While Shelton is active in office and frequently swings through Florida on speaking tours, Kersey has been ill and execution of authority has passed to others.

Among those in key positions is Gary Hogue of Plant City, seat of Central Florida and Hillsborough County's most active Klan units.

In Lake Wales, Polk County, John Paul Rogers heads the biggest unit in the area, and recently took it intact from Kersey's organization to that headed by Shelton.

Both Hogue and Rogers, however, declined to discuss details of the Klan split or shift in membership to NSRP. Kersey could not be reached for comment. Shelton, however, said he flatly opposes dual membership in the Klan and NSRP. It's like serving two masters, he said.

There is further evidence of a basic philosophical split in the Klan.

Florida Klan leader Fred Kuehner took note of the new image the Klan seeks to build—wearing of business suits, for instance, instead of point-headed sheets. Helps shake the terrorist idea.

This drive comes on the heels of militant action by the NSRP. Some Klansmen hold the NSRP to be little more than a Klan splinter group—in actual practice—attracting the more militant Klansman.

The NSRP has its own insignia, printed in the "Thunderbolt," its national organ. The insignia is a thunderbolt half encircled by a machine cog, half by a sheaf of wheat. On one side is a smoking factory, on the other, a farmer and tractor.

At rallies the NSRP banner is draped, and at first glance stands to be confused with the Confederate battle flag.

NSRP aims are simply stated. Elect the NSRP to power and ship Negroes and Jews out of the country. That's what Lynch will tell anyone who will listen. It's what the party publication tells anyone who cares to read it.

The party line says capture the legislatures first, where the state laws are made. Then go for local offices. National ones come later.

Candidates have been run in a few states. Wilson himself ran for the Florida legislature. They have been rejected.

The party ran candidates for president and vice president in 1964: John Kasper and Stoner, respectively. In the Arkansas, Tennessee and Montana primaries, they compiled 6,000 votes, fewer than they polled in a similar effort in 1960.

Stoner says the party will run candidates for the Florida legislature in the next primary in at least Duval, Hillsborough, Broward and Indian River counties. He won't identify the candidates, saying only that they will be "appointed" in January.

"Our ultimate objective," said Lane, "is to completely replace the leadership with white Christians, remove through legal and political means all leaders of dark races and all cross-breeds."

The party takes racial and ethnic bigotry and wraps it in the sanctified cloth of religion and anti-communism. NSRP publications are crammed with references to God and "whiteman" on one hand, and "the niggers, Jews and Communists" on the other.

Wilson gleefully refers to FBI agents as "nigger baby-sitters," and Stoner says one of the first official acts of the party when it takes over the government is "try 'em all (FBI men) and hang 'em for treason."

Despite all this, NSRP is not a lawfully constituted party in Florida, although Wilson contends it is elsewhere.

When an NSRP candidate wants to run for office in Florida, Wilson said, he runs as a Democrat. But his first campaign speech is likely to be a denunciation of both the Democrat and Republican parties as captives of something called the international conspiracy, and whose constituency is never quite identified.

The NSRP constitution and by-laws state that "any person of Asiatic, African or Jewish blood or ancestry can never be a member . . . and the same . . . applies to every white person who is married to such a person."

In practice, the membership seems to be primarily unskilled workers and farmers of little education, as the insignia suggests. Meetings and rallies are attended by men in shirtsleeves and overalls, by women in calico, by barefoot children.

Stoner is one of very few college-bred members. He is a lawyer originally from Chattanooga, where his family formerly owned the tourist attraction, Rock City. A former Ku Klux Klansman, he specializes in defending Klansmen and other racists. He defended Wilson and others in the bombing case, and Lynch on the charges of inciting a riot.

It was Stoner who, with Edward R. Fields, founded the NSRP in 1958. It was the result of a merger of the Stone Anti-Jewish Party with Fields Christian Anti-Jewish Party. Fields is NSRP national director and editor of "The Thunderbolt."

Since then, according to Thayer, the NSRP has absorbed various local Klan organizations, including the U.S. Klans of Florida, and Dewey Taft's Conservative Party in Tampa. Taft became a local organizer for the NSRP. Oren Potito, leader of anti-Semitic groups in St. Petersburg, has been listed as a NSRP national organizer and has worked with members.

The party constitution is a document of 36 pages. It reveals, to some extent, what the party is for and what it is against.

Samples:

"The National States Rights Party is against communism in any and every form. Communism is Jewish!"

"Our Party believes in Anti-Semitism because it is a leading Christian virtue and an essential patriotic virtue. Anti-Semitism says that America belongs rightfully to us Americans, not to Jews. Jew-devils have no place in a White Christian nation."

"We are against the Jews, Communists, Negroes and their allies because they are our enemies. Also, we are against the United Nations, world government, foreign give-aways, political police, secret police, race-mixing and Jewish monopoly because they all endanger our White way of life."

This is the profile of an organization tagged by an official agency of the state as "Hawkers of Hate."

Granville Fisher, a University of Miami psychologist, says this kind of hatred usually is the result of frustrations in the hater's life. When people are frustrated, he suggests, they seek scapegoats to blame, innocent people upon whom to lay their burden of hatred. A look into history to find an example needn't be far nor deep.

IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, rarely, if ever, have I seen a more irresponsible piece of journalism than the article entitled "Could Washington Survive an Atomic Plant Blow-up?" appearing in a publication called the Washington Examiner, dated December 7-10, 1967. If this is a sample of Mr. Chalk's venture into the field of journalism, he ought to spend his time keeping his buses running on schedule.

It is filled with so many inaccuracies and distortions and is so replete with a complete lack of understanding of what a nuclear powerplant actually is as to be nothing short of ridiculous sensationalism. Statements like—

Atomic energy is a bomb. And that's all it may ever be . . . He (man) has been unable to safely bottle the atom for constructive purposes without blowing himself up—

Are totally false and fly in the face of the fact that today 16 nuclear powerplants are generating more than 2.8 million kilowatts of electrical energy. I am proud of the fact that one of the leading energy suppliers in my State of Illinois, the Commonwealth Edison Co., is one of the leaders in this field of furnishing nuclear power.

Mr. Speaker, the attempt to compare a civilian nuclear powerplant to an atomic bomb and to suggest that the reaction that takes place in the warhead of a nuclear weapon is even remotely like the reaction which produces electrical energy in a nuclear power reactor is so ridiculous as to be without any foundation in fact whatsoever.

The article refers to malfunctions in the Fermi plant at Detroit, Mich., in October of last year. The author of the article says:

The Fermi workers were sitting inside a potential atomic bomb.

This is pure and unadulterated bunk and nonsense. Even if the entire reactor core had melted down, you would not have had a chain reaction of the type occurring in the warhead of a nuclear weapon take place. A nuclear powerplant is simply not an atomic bomb. There is no more validity in comparing the two than there would be comparing one of Mr. Chalk's buses with a Saturn rocket.

Mr. Speaker, this type of irresponsible scare journalism is intended only to serve the ends of a few misguided lobbyists of the like of Leo Goodman on whom the authors relied for all of the nonfacts contained in this article. Nuclear energy is here to stay, and it does represent a great boon to mankind together with the very real promise that inexhaustible supplies of low-cost energy can revolutionize man's efforts to make this a better world.

BILL TO PROMOTE HIGHWAY SAFETY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill designed to close a major gap in highway safety. It requires that all trucks and buses under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission be equipped with recording instruments which provide a permanent record by chart of speed in miles per hour, distance traveled, non-operating time of the vehicle, and the number and duration of stops with respect to time.

In my view, enactment of this bill will be a major step forward in reducing the heavy toll of accidents in which trucks and buses are involved.

In 1966, 52,000 people were killed on the Nation's highways. According to the National Safety Council's 1965-66 report covering 104 fleets operating 24,802 trucks, 10,852 of these trucks were involved in accidents. The NSC report covering intercity buses shows that of

30 fleets operating 7,842 buses 4,759 of these were involved in accidents.

The latest report of the U.S. Department of Transportation shows that in 1966, 13,575 accidents were reported involving trucks and passenger cars. This represented some 987 fatalities and more than \$17 million in damages.

Further documenting the need for such a regulation, I call attention to statistics compiled by the Stanford Research Institute which showed that speed is recognized as the major factor in number and severity of accidents.

Experience gained from the required use of speed recording instruments by the State of New York and several foreign countries, and their voluntary use in other areas shows clearly that these devices promote speed control and therefore highway safety.

While the instruments themselves will not directly prevent accidents they will serve as a warning device to drivers and provide accurate records on a continuing basis for owners, drivers and law enforcement agencies. In addition, they will provide a reliable reference in the event of accidents.

APPOINT THE NEW SECRETARY OF DEFENSE NOW

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the Congress, as well as the Department of Defense, and the American public need to know quickly who will become the next Secretary of Defense.

The position is too important to be left in limbo. I am not being so presumptuous as to suggest any particular nominee for the position. We are fortunate in our country to have many highly qualified men who would accept willingly this grueling responsibility as a patriotic service and who would discharge the duties superbly.

If some political considerations, not related to defense, are put aside, a successor could be selected promptly. Certainly the dismissal or resignation of Secretary McNamara was not a sudden, spur-of-the-moment move. Certainly his successor must have been considered before Mr. McNamara's transfer to the World Bank was approved by all of the interested parties.

The new Secretary must be intimately familiar with the 1969 Department of Defense budget now being prepared by the administration. The preparation of the budget is one of the most important and crucial responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense. The fiscal year 1969 budget is the essence of the Department of Defense plans and operations for 1969. The Department of Defense budget is the largest in the Federal Government. The Defense budget affects every American, yes, even every inhabitant of our globe.

Because of our present fiscal crisis,

which also affects directly and adversely every American citizen and most people of the world, the Department of Defense budget for fiscal year 1969 cannot be sacrosanct. The fiscal year 1969 budget of the Department of Defense needs more consideration, more attention, and more scrutiny than any other part of our Federal budget.

The man in charge of the Department ought to be thoroughly familiar with, and intimately involved in, the preparation of his departmental budget. Unless he is to be a simple "yes man" or figurehead, he must be given an opportunity for full participation in the preparation of his budget. If he is to be effective, he should not be forced by the tardiness of his appointment to accept cold another Secretary's budget.

Conversely, a lame duck Secretary should not be permitted to impose his views upon the new Secretary through the device of preparing the budget within which the new Secretary must work for 18 months or more.

The budget is fundamental, the very key, to all departmental action. The new Secretary should not be excluded if we are to expect satisfactory performance.

The necessity of the new Secretary being knowledgeable about his Department's budget is of special significance to the Committee on Appropriations. I can foresee the new Secretary appearing before the committees of the Congress and disclaiming sufficient knowledge to testify in a manner and to the degree necessary for the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees to ascertain the facts necessary to evaluate properly the budget requests. Such future frustration can be obviated easily by the immediate announcement of the new Secretary.

If the new Secretary could be appointed now, he could start to acquaint himself with the operation of the Department. And we could still utilize the services and knowledge of Secretary McNamara until he assumes his banking duties.

The obstacles and responsibilities of the new Secretary are too great to handicap him at the starting blocks.

DE GAULLE'S DANGEROUS FOREIGN POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, last week, for the 16th time in half as many years, the President of the French Republic shared his views of the international scene with the world press. He took the occasion to bar Britain once more from Europe; to intensify his attack on the international role of the dollar; to invite French-Canadians to form a sovereign state; and to distribute most of the blame for the Middle East crisis to Israel and the United States.

If any of us had any lingering doubts as to what General de Gaulle's independent foreign policy is all about, they should now be laid to rest. That policy

is one of implacable hostility toward the United States; it is one of obstructionism in Atlantic and European affairs; it is one of cynically promoting distrust among neighbors and instability abroad when the interests of France seem to be served thereby.

In my view, French foreign policy is not just mischievous; it is increasingly destructive and even in some respects dangerous. It is time that we openly and frankly labeled it as such. And it is also time to shed any illusions that if we only altered our own policies in this or that respect, if we only admitted that we were wrong and the French were right in various past disputes, General de Gaulle would somehow change his nature and become more cooperative, or indeed change his views and participate in the building of a harmonious Atlantic community.

Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues, I have refrained until now from speaking out on this subject, and for what I think were good reasons. I respect and admire the French people; and I respect and admire the leadership General de Gaulle has provided them at difficult times during their history. By assuming power in 1958, he quite possibly saved France from a disastrous civil war while managing to bring the costly and tragic Algerian conflict to an end. Under his regime France has known an unprecedented period of political and economic stability. During the Berlin and Cuban missile crises, his government stood firmly by the side of the United States and the other Western Allies.

Hence like others, Mr. Speaker, I have been reluctant to conclude that General de Gaulle had definitely chosen a path of noncooperation and destructive dissent in alliance and world affairs. I have watched his actions in NATO and other forums with growing apprehension. But I have held my peace in the hope that quiet, patient diplomacy could smooth out some of the difficulties in Franco-American relations. I have listened to his nationalistic excesses with dismay, but I have thought that others could reply more effectively than ourselves.

The time has now come, however, for Americans to talk back and to talk back firmly and frankly. If we look at the record, it becomes perfectly clear where General de Gaulle stands and in what direction he intends to lead France. It is a mistake to think that we can afford to sit back and wait until he disappears from the scene and then all will be well. It is even more of a mistake to think that the damage he may do can be undone in the future. Lest others falter for the lack of our leadership, the first step toward effectively countering his policies is to make it crystal clear where we stand, and what we think.

In the recent past General de Gaulle has usually accompanied his most disquieting announcements with the soothing words that France remains the ally of her allies and the friend of her friends. But judging by France's recent record of cooperation in any number of areas, I can only conclude that this is a strange ally, and a still stranger friend.

There is no need for me to review the

successive steps De Gaulle took between 1958 and 1966 to disengage France from military cooperation in NATO. I think all of us continued to hope that with some good will on the part of France, and perhaps some greater flexibility and understanding on our part, France's grievances within the Alliance could be assuaged. That hope was shattered last year when France abruptly withdrew her ground forces from NATO command and ousted allied military headquarters and United States and other allied forces from French soil. The move from France and the building of new installations in other locations have cost the United States and other NATO countries hundreds of millions of dollars. There is no certainty that French soil, French airspace, or French forces will be available to the Alliance in a time of tension or armed conflict. Military authorities are unanimous in concluding that NATO's military posture has been weakened, and that communications between NATO's northern and central sectors and NATO's southern sectors have become dangerously uncertain.

Is there not ample reason to ask, Mr. Speaker, what kind of ally it is that continues to accept the benefits of alliance while withdrawing from the military organization that makes that alliance effective? Are we going to agree to the proposition that an ally can accept or reject at whim the obligations that alliance imposes? For example, are we really going to welcome French participation in the building of an advance early warning and communications system that clearly benefits France, and at the same time acquiesce in the withdrawal of French air defense units that should be supporting that system for the benefit of all?

Last year General de Gaulle and various of his followers assured us that the Atlantic Alliance continued to be necessary. Last month we learned that Soviet paratroops and a high Soviet military official had visited French military installations as part of some ill-defined exchange program. Last week it was reported that the French Chief of Staff had written an article in which he discounted the value of alliances, and advocated the building of a French nuclear deterrent force capable of meeting a threat not just from the East but from any area of the world.

Need I remind my colleagues that at the same time the Soviet Union has increased its defense budget by 15 percent, that it has acknowledged the development of a fractional orbiting bombardment system, that it is building antimissile defenses around its major cities, that it has significantly increased its naval presence in the Mediterranean, that it is supporting the training and equipment of Warsaw Pact forces at levels that are not being matched by NATO forces? In these circumstances I think that we should ask ourselves whether the ultimate security of our country and the free world can rely even in small part on an uncertain, erratic ally.

Last year, Mr. Speaker, France expressed its disinterest in further participation in NATO's integrated military organization. This year France is resist-

ing any reformulation and updating of the Alliance's political purposes. Indeed, it now seems likely that French objections will bring to nothing the so-called Harmel exercise—a study of NATO's future role and tasks initiated last year by Belgium's foreign minister. If France were a full-fledged participating member of the Alliance, her veto in such affairs would be acceptable. But France by her own choice is no longer a full-fledged participating member of the Alliance. And it seems more than likely that she will opt out completely within the next few years. I fail to see why, in these circumstances, we should continue to give France a veto over the future development of the Alliance and why we should continue to bow to the whims of General de Gaulle when it probably will not alter his policies by one iota and will leave us with no policy at all.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot force France to remain a loyal member of the North Atlantic Alliance. Nor can we, on this side of the Atlantic, force France or the other European countries to accept Britain as a member of the Common Market. We can, however, point clearly to the dangers inherent in the course General de Gaulle has chosen to follow. The fabric of European and Atlantic cooperation has been seriously strained by the assaults of General de Gaulle. Yet, continued and improved European and Atlantic ties remain vital to the security and stability of Western Europe and of the whole free world.

History notes—though General de Gaulle seems to forget—that American, British, and Canadian troops freed Europe of the Nazi yoke during World War II. They have remained only to insure that Soviet power would not expand into Western Europe. Now General de Gaulle, ignoring the lessons of 20th century history, is daring them to leave while Soviet power remains arrayed in full force in the heart of central Europe. The danger is that he just might succeed. The British have taken a firm and long-awaited step toward Europe. But there is surely a limit to how many times the British people will accept the humiliation of being told in the most arbitrary fashion that they are unworthy. Americans, by their sacrifice and commitment in the past half-century, have vowed a break with isolationist policies. But Americans also may tire of hearing the Gaullist line that they have no role to play in a European settlement and that the burdens they have carried and still bear on behalf of Europe are assumed only to preserve American influence in Europe.

Just suppose, Mr. Speaker, that we accept General de Gaulle's theory that Soviet intentions in Europe are and will remain all sweetness and light for the foreseeable future. Does French foreign policy in Europe thereby take on a more positive aspect? I think not. By loudly vaunting the virtues of independence, General de Gaulle has invited others to follow suit. By berating West Germans and other Europeans for their close ties with the United States, he has fostered a divisive tug-of-war between Atlantic and European loyalties. By arrogantly assuming that what is good for France is good

for Europe, by acting as if the voice of De Gaulle were the voice of Europe, he has impeded that coordination of European policies that he pretends to seek. By headlong pursuit of close relations with the Soviet Union, he has aroused fears among Germans that some kind of tacit alliance is being formed against them.

One may sympathize with General de Gaulle's ultimate vision of a technologically advanced, strong, reunited, and peaceful Europe in the affairs of which neither the Soviet Union nor the United States has a dominant voice. But it is baffling to contemplate the building of such a Europe without Britain. And the danger should be faced squarely that, by impatiently forcing the pace of change, General de Gaulle is sowing seeds of discord and distrust that could reap bitter fruit indeed.

But perhaps I am being too harsh, Mr. Speaker. Perhaps there are some realms, some areas of the world where we can commend current French foreign policy. International monetary cooperation, for example? Or what about United Nations peacekeeping, or the work of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference? Latin America? The Middle East perhaps, or Southeast Asia?

But what do we find but an empty chair for France at the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva, still another empty chair for France in SEATO, and a still warm but empty chair for France in the London Gold Pool. If we look at the U.N., we find some unpaid assessments for U.N. peacekeeping activities. In the Middle East we discover that strict neutrality in word and deed really means a blatantly opportunistic stance. As in other areas of the world, General de Gaulle has acted on the cynical assumption that others would stand in the breach if need be while France pursued her own independent course of enlightened self-interest.

As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, I am, of course, especially interested in the Gaullist intrusion into our hemisphere. In Latin America we can recall General de Gaulle's much publicized 1964 tour during which he predictably urged Latin Americans to seek their independence of the power to the north. But his success with his audiences was not overwhelming, and some leaders he visited reproved him for his friendly advice. More ominous, the French Government has not only taken no steps to cut off exports of such heavy equipment as earthmoving machinery, trucks, and sugar-processing machinery to Castro's Cuba, it has also provided government backing for credits to finance these exports. We can only conclude that the French Government is either oblivious to the farflung activities of Castro's guerrillas or looks not unfavorably on the mischief they cause and the diversion of resources from development to counterinsurgency efforts.

And what of Vietnam? Irony of ironies, one of the first steps in the prolonged agony of Vietnam was taken in 1945 when De Gaulle's provisional government moved to regain French control of Indochina. But today the French share in creating conditions that led to the pres-

ent U.S. commitment in Southeast Asia is forgotten. Somehow General de Gaulle finds it equitable to fulminate against so-called U.S. aggression against North Vietnam, while omitting any reference to Vietcong terrorism and the efforts of North Vietnamese regulars in South Vietnam. General de Gaulle has called for the neutralization of Southeast Asia. But, typically, he has not told us whose power is going to create the conditions prerequisite to neutralization, and whose power is going to enforce that solution.

Mr. Speaker, the record I have reviewed is scarcely reassuring. But perhaps most disturbing of all is General de Gaulle's recently renewed attack on the dollar, and what I can only call his Canadian folly. I do not think that the dollar is going to fall under the blows of De Gaulle, or that the Canadian federation is about to break up as a result of his siren song to French Canadians. But in both instances De Gaulle's policies have assumed a new dimension of irresponsibility; in both instances the language used to condemn America as a grasping power is more categorical than ever; and in both instances there was and is a small but real danger of unleashing uncontrollable forces that would in one case severely disrupt the world economy, and in the other case bring tragedy and bloodshed to the peaceful and great nation that lies to our north.

The spectacle of the French chief of staff, who is ultrasensitive on the subject of the sovereign independence of his own country, urging the French Canadians to form an independent state and join a worldwide French crusade to roll back American power is quite simply preposterous.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that many friends of France have ample reason to doubt whether De Gaulle has laid a firm foundation for stable democratic government in France when he departs from the scene. But most of them act on the assumption that this is a problem for the French people to solve and in which they should seek to have no say. Needless to say, the political problems of the sovereign state of Canada are ones for Canadians to solve and in which the French Government has no right to intervene. Nor is France's own record of political stability such as to warrant its president's gratuitously advising other nations regarding their governmental systems.

The same holds true, Mr. Speaker, for the monetary and fiscal policies followed by the United States and the measures adopted to remedy the U.S. balance-of-payments situation. These policies are certainly devised with an eye to their international effects and are the subject of discussion in appropriate international forums. But they are not matters in which General de Gaulle or his financial officials have any right to intervene. Yet, intervention is basically what they have been up to for a number of years. The French have refused to contemplate any major overhaul of the international monetary system until the U.S. deficit is removed. They have systematically converted their surplus dollars into gold to the tune of over \$2 billion worth being moved not merely from one vault to an-

other in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York but from New York to Paris.

What else is this but a bald attempt to pressure the U.S. Government into supporting some antediluvian ideas on the price of gold and the gold standard? Similarly, what else is the oft-repeated charge that the United States is exporting inflated dollars to Europe and following a deliberate policy of takeover in respect to European firms but an attempt to get the United States to adopt restrictive policies to alleviate what are basically French and European problems. Dollars do not flow to areas where they are not wanted and needed. If the French Government wants to keep dollars and U.S. firms out of France, it certainly has the means to do so. It would surely not be inappropriate to suggest to the present French Government that it concentrate on its own problems before it tries to put in order other people's fiscal houses.

Mr. Speaker, I have tried to say what has weighed heavily on my mind without rancor toward General de Gaulle. But it is difficult not to feel resentment when much of what is evil or disagreeable in the world is labeled of American origin and when the differences that are normal among friends and allies are purveyed for world consumption in terms of systematic hostility. More important, however, are the points I made in my opening remarks. I think that the time has come to discuss fully and frankly the dangers to the security of the free world that lie on the solitary path along which De Gaulle has chosen to lead the great nation of France. I think that such a discussion would serve to clarify and firm up our policies toward France in any number of forums. Above all, I think that such a discussion would clear the air of illusions that, if we somehow reformed our ways, according to General de Gaulle's edicts, he would reform his.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from South Carolina, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to congratulate the distinguished gentleman from Alabama for a masterful compilation of facts and of logic against that man De Gaulle. General de Gaulle is the most ungrateful man since Judas Iscariot betrayed his Christ 2,000 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I have proposed to the Armed Services Committee that we seriously bring to the attention of the House of Representatives that every single American soldier interred in that great ungrateful soil of France be brought home regardless of the cost. The Secretary of Defense has opposed this. I believe we should do this, and then let those gaping holes be a constant reminder to that nation—a nation whom we have snatched from the jaws of disaster in two World Wars—that they are no longer our friends, but our enemies.

This man De Gaulle is not our ally. He has declared war on this country. It

is time we should declare war on him. The best way to do it, Mr. Speaker, is to hit him in his pocketbook and deny him this gold.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, we should consider selling our wheat in the world market and in Europe below their cost. That is a way to bring this man De Gaulle to his knees.

Mr. Speaker, this man De Gaulle has gone to Vietnam and fought this country.

The gentleman in the well, Mr. SELDEN, is performing a great service. We should no longer turn our cheek to this man De Gaulle. There is an old saying back home where I come from, Mr. Speaker, that "there is no education in the second kick from a mule." This man De Gaulle has kicked us too many times, Mr. Speaker, and it is time for this Nation to start kicking back.

Again I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SELDEN. I thank my colleague the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who is always forceful and to the point.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I carry no torch for President de Gaulle of France, but let me say that he does what he conceives to be in the best interests of France. I have wished many, many times that we in the United States had a head of the government who put the interests of the United States before those of some foreign governments.

I would further say to the gentleman from Alabama that, while we are discussing De Gaulle, we might well turn our attention to the perfidious British.

It has been suggested that this country declare a state of financial and economic war upon France. I say that we should take the same punitive action against the British. I do not know that France is running ships into Haiphong with supplies for the Communist North Vietnamese. I see no long line of ships from France in any of the listings out of the Defense Department or any other agency of this government indicating that the French are sending their ships into Haiphong. So I say that, while we are castigating the President of France, let us at the same time say to the British "Pay up your debts to this country." As long as the British continue to supply our enemies, let us wage economic and financial warfare evenhandedly and across the board.

Mr. SELDEN. While I do not condone British trade either with Vietnam or Cuba, I might say to the gentleman from Iowa that the French Government has taken no steps to cut off exports of heavy equipment such as earth-moving machinery, trucks and sugar-producing machinery, to Castro's Cuba. As a matter of fact, the French Government has even provided government backing for credit to finance these exports.

Mr. GROSS. Neither have the British cut off trade with Cuba.

Mr. SELDEN. Yes, the British also are still trading with Cuba.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. SELDEN. Which I do not condone.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I want to congratulate the distinguished gentleman from Alabama for this very, very important speech he has delivered here today and for the great service he has rendered not only to the United States but also to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

I agree with the gentleman that it is high time those of us in responsible positions in this Government ought to take public notice of the scandalous behavior of General de Gaulle.

In this Member's judgment, the last press conference he held clearly indicated to this Member that De Gaulle is a sick man. His attacks on the United States, his attacks on England, his attacks on Canada, his attacks on the efforts of England to become a member of the Common Market, his anti-Semitic outbursts all indicate that here is a man who has lost all sense of perspective and all sense of judgment.

He may think he can walk on water, but I do not think he can. I do not believe many other people think he can.

He may think he is indestructible, but I do not think he is indestructible.

A sad part of this whole era of De Gaulle's present drive to destroy the unity of the free world and his great threat to freedom, as the gentleman in the well quite properly pointed out, could be understood, perhaps, if he alone were doing these things, but the sad part of this whole episode is the ineffective opposition of responsible leaders of France, by sitting back idly and almost cowering under his irresponsible behavior.

While I do not want to inject myself into French politics as an American, among those who have contributed a great deal to the survival of France—a nation that was almost totally wiped off the map of the earth and could have been—this country and the American people made great sacrifices to preserve French independence, and it would seem to me that the French people, the French Parliament, the French press, have a responsibility. They cannot hide behind the towering De Gaulle and say, "We are helpless." They have the wherewithal to marshal the public opinion of the French Republic to show this demagog that he cannot get away with this indefinitely.

Where is the voice of the French people? Where is the voice of the French press? Where is the voice of the French Parliament? Where is the voice of the other leading spokesmen of France?

I say it is not enough for us just to stand here and say that De Gaulle is a sick man as we watch him on his reckless course to break up the unity of the free world.

I hope the French people are going to recognize the fact that, as one Member of this Chamber, I hold them just as re-

sponsible as this irresponsible leader of their country. If they want to take their place in the family of free and democratic nations then they as citizens have to assume the responsibility of making sure that De Gaulle realizes his nation is not behind him in this irresponsible course.

I might say that there is a flicker of hope, and perhaps a redeeming factor. I saw a report the other day which indicated public opinion polls are now beginning to reflect the disillusionment and complete contempt of a growing number of Frenchmen for this self-styled savior of the world. I hope that opportunity grows, and I hope that this man sooner than later is going to be isolated in his reckless mania to try to restructure the world into a pattern of his own grandiose thinking.

It is my hope that the message the gentleman delivered on this floor today is going to reach the French people, because in the final analysis they are going to be the final arbiters of his irresponsible conduct. I congratulate my colleague for the great contribution he made today.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman for a masterful exposition of the facts on our De Gaulle problem. For a while some people said I was conducting a one-man war against De Gaulle. I am happy that I am no longer a "lone wolf."

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding and congratulate my colleague for bringing this important topic to the attention of this body. I find much with which to agree in the comments that he made. However, I have two questions. Is it really unnatural for any proud nation such as France to seek to have its own means of defense; namely, nuclear weapons? I raise that question in the light of the long-standing U.S. policy which has not only looked with disfavor upon the development of nuclear forces by France but which has actively resisted this development. That is my first question. I have a second question. The gentleman mentioned the close relationship between France and the Soviet Union. This second question that I seek to raise has to do with the relationship of the French and the Soviet Union, which I deplore greatly. However, I wonder if it is really unnatural to see this development in the light of the long-standing U.S. effort to work out a treaty with the Soviet Union to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to any other nation which, in the eyes of Frenchmen, could well be directed against French interests. Here we are seeking a very intimate relationship with the Soviet Union which is essentially a bilateral deal. I am sure the gentleman from Alabama will agree with me that this will naturally cause some concern on the part of an ally like France.

Mr. SELDEN. I will be happy to re-

spond to the gentleman. If he heard my entire statement, he knows that I made no criticism of French efforts to have a separate nuclear force. I did criticize them for being part of an alliance while, at the same time, doing a great deal to obstruct the alliance to which they are a party.

As far as preventing the spread of nuclear weapons is concerned, both the United States and Russia are anxious for France to be a party to any agreement that can be worked out. As a matter of fact, there is a chair provided for France at the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva which France has chosen to leave vacant.

Mr. FINDLEY. I agree and I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

CONGRESSMAN CHAMBERLAIN URGES CLOSING MEKONG RIVER TO STOP CAMBODIAN "BACK- DOOR" AID TO VIETCONG

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAGAN). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include extraneous matter and tables.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, as one who has been deeply concerned for some time about the role of Cambodia in the struggle in Vietnam, I have been following very closely the barrage of recent press reports detailing various ways in which this self-proclaimed neutral country serves as a sanctuary and a "back door" source of supply for Communist troops.

These revelations serve only to confirm once again what has appeared both in public as well as classified intelligence reports for the past 2 years or more and have prompted my efforts to endeavor to focus attention on this very serious problem. It is my hope that this new, widespread interest in the press will now lead the administration to take more effective action to find some means to stop this aid and comfort to our enemy which is substantially helping to prolong the war.

Immediately upon my return from serving on a special House Armed Services Committee assignment to Vietnam in the spring of 1966, I expressed my conviction that something must be done to prod Cambodia to live up to its policy of "strict neutrality." On May 4, 1966, in remarks in the House citing report after report of the nature and extent of the use of Cambodia by Vietcong and North Vietnamese units, I specifically urged that steps be taken to insure that ships entering South Vietnam from the South China Sea and following the course of the Mekong River as it meanders through the delta area to the Cambodian capital port city of Phnom Penh did not carry goods destined to be of help in any way to the enemies of South Vietnam. It was inconceivable to me that

this busy avenue of commerce right through the South Vietnam's "rice bowl of the world" could in effect be tolerated as an artery of supply for the Vietcong just as the Ho Chi Minh trail is used in the north.

Despite persistent reports to the contrary, I was repeatedly assured by the State Department as late as November 15, 1966, that the problem really was not a serious one and that everything that could and needed to be done to control this traffic was being done. Only 13 days later, on November 28, 1966, it was announced in Saigon that in order to stop the smuggling of guns and ammunition to the Vietcong, South Vietnamese gunboats were being deployed to escort all foreign ships traveling the Mekong River to reach Cambodia. Although this action was belated, it was an encouraging step for it admitted the existence of the problem that had theretofore been denied.

Still unanswered, however, was the question of doing something about the other forms of this "back door" aid. Consequently, I have continued to urge that the Mekong River be closed until such time as the Cambodian Chief of State, Prince Sihanouk, lives up to his claim of "strict neutrality." A substantial part of Cambodia's seaborne trade travels the Mekong. During 1965 a total of 410 ships used this route. In 1966 such arrivals at Phnom Penh numbered 309 and through the first 8 months of 1967 the figure stands at 210. The very volume of this traffic suggests its importance to Cambodia.

Closing the Mekong would undoubtedly put strong pressure on the Cambodian economy which, in view of its involvement in supplying large quantities of rice, among other things, to the Vietcong, is where persuasive action is particularly needed. Such a move, I believe, would be fully within the provisions of the treaty governing this international waterway, which provides that riparian states may take unilateral action to insure that river traffic does not threaten their general security. The open hostility of Cambodia toward the Saigon government would in itself justify such action.

Last June, Prince Sihanouk announced Cambodia's decision to recognize the National Liberation Front as the "sole and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. invaders and their lackey;" that is, until such time as the North Vietnamese had succeeded in uniting the country under Hanoi's control. A correspondent for the Washington Evening Star reported last week that:

The diplomatic missions of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong conceal machines for propaganda and infiltration aimed at turning Cambodia into a "third front" from which to fight the United States and Saigon government in South Vietnam.

Under these circumstances, there can be no serious question about the legality of closing the Mekong.

Nonetheless, it is apparently the policy of the State Department to do nothing because of the possibility of offending Sihanouk, on the assumption presumably that our inaction will somehow prompt him someday to return to the fold of the free world.

I seriously question, however, that it is wise to base our approach to this problem on this tenuous "prodigal son" assumption. It is frequently theorized that Sihanouk really may not know the extent to which his country is being used by the Vietcong. While, of course, he may not know where each and every VC encampment is, no knowledgeable person could possibly conclude that Sihanouk is as politically naive as some would have us believe. Based on such speculations our policy has not succeeded in changing the situation for the better in the last 2 years. No doubt Cambodia is faced by many difficulties, but so is South Vietnam. An allegedly neutral nation, which, through either acts of omission or commission, threatens the security of its neighbor should nonetheless be brought to account. Since January 1, 1966, over 13,000 Americans have been killed by an enemy which derives great and increasing advantages from Cambodian resources. In one battle alone recently at Dak To in which Communist troops entering South Vietnam from Cambodia were involved, the cost was 287 U.S. dead and 1,000 wounded. To anyone who continues to question the use of Cambodia by the enemy, I would simply cite a few of the many recent stories about the nature and extent of this backdoor aid. For instance Time magazine in its December 1, 1967, issue states in part:

The Communists have dotted Cambodia's 600-mile frontier along South Viet Nam with dozens of jungle encampments, of which at least five are classified by U.S. intelligence as major bases (see map). The network, which stretches from the marshlands of the Mekong Delta into the bloodied hills of the Central Highlands, is believed to support six regiments of North Vietnamese regulars as well as innumerable Viet Cong guerrillas—a total of up to 20,000 men who are kept busy raiding and reconnoitering along the border. A key base is tucked away in Cambodia's "Parrot's Beak," just 40 miles west of Saigon, which also harbors one of the several jungle hospitals established by the Communists.

Sihanouk Trail. According to the detailed picture that emerges from boxloads of intelligence reports in Saigon, the camps are used as training centers, supply storehouses and marshaling points for such large-scale Communist operations as last month's attacks on Loc Ninh, which lies directly across from the two major bases, and the fighting at Dak To, which faces another base at the intersection with Laos.

Most of the heavy military equipment for the Communist troops continues to come down the pipeline from the North through Laos, but the Communists manage to fill most of their food and clothing needs within Cambodia itself. Under a procurement system involving the Chinese embassy in Phnompenh, the Communists buy up to 100,000 tons of Cambodian rice a year. Until the Cambodian army cut itself into the lucrative trade recently in order to raise money for Sihanouk's pet welfare programs, it was handled almost exclusively by Cambodia's colony of Chinese merchants.

Associated Press reporters George McArthur and Horst Faas in a story appearing in the Washington Evening Star, November 20, tell that:

A Vietcong camp showing signs of recent use was found on the border opposite War Zone C about 70 miles northwest of Saigon. It had been used for several months and

could have been a staging area for Loc Ninh Battle only 9 miles away earlier this month.

William Beecher, writing in the New York Times of November 24, 1967, relates that:

United States officials agree that while some rice is acquired by enemy troops in South Vietnam and a little is brought from North Vietnam, a substantial quantity is purchased in Cambodia for the use of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units. There are intelligence reports that large supplies of rice are brought in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian Capital, and moved by Cambodian Army trucks toward the Vietnamese border.

Donald Kirk in a dispatch from Phnom Penh appearing in the Washington Evening Star, November 24, states:

Highly informed sources here report the fishing village Ream on Cambodia's southern coast is the point at which arms are landed for shipment through Cambodia to Communist forces in South Vietnam.

In the December 11, 1967, issue of U.S. News & World Report, in an article entitled "Cambodia—Growing Base for Vietnam Reds" it is said:

Americans and South Vietnamese killed and wounded in recent costly battles at Dak To and Loc Ninh had in effect, been fighting under a tight leash. The reason: Communists used bases inside "neutral" Cambodia to build up their forces for those battles, U.S. planes and artillery were banned from attacking the build-up points.

When the tide of fighting turned against the Reds, they fled back to "safe sanctuaries" in Cambodia. Once across the border the Communist forces were immune from superior American firepower.

And a few paragraphs later in the same article:

The Dak To campaign is just one example of how the Reds use the Cambodian "sanctuary" for immediate tactical advantage. It has other important uses as well. Rice grown in Cambodia ends up in the hands of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units. The Cambodian Government openly sold 30,000 tons to the Viet Cong in 1966. Communist agents were able to buy at least that much, perhaps far more, on the open market.

Mr. Speaker, the problem of Cambodia is getting worse, not better. Our policy, for far too long, has danced to Sihanouk's tune, only to have him move closer and closer in support of the enemies of South Vietnam.

It may well be that the Cambodian Army, even if it wanted to, would be incapable of adequately policing its own borders. Even so, it is my view that a great deal more could be done, than is now being done. The U.S. proposal to finance a more extensive and effective surveillance of the Cambodia-Scuth Vietnamese border and Cambodia's ports is, of course, desirable, but the composition of the International Control Commission makes it most doubtful that any such plans are likely to be implemented.

The enemy has carried the war into Cambodia. It has done so with Sihanouk's political and material support. Unhesitatingly he expresses "total solidarity" with the Vietcong and has repeatedly acknowledged aiding the Viet Minh and the Vietcong. Recently he is quoted as saying:

We have made a verbal agreement with the Viet Cong concerning trade. The Viet Cong buy our rice, medicines and other goods and pay with dollars.

Only a few days ago Sihanouk is reported to have written the National Liberation Front Ambassador to Cambodia urging that "our brotherly solidarity must be further strengthened without interruption."

Mr. Speaker, it is clear beyond all reasonable doubt that Cambodia has given, and continues to give, substantial help to the Vietcong. No knowledgeable military official with whom I have talked, either while in Vietnam some 18 months ago or since, has expressed any doubt about it. Why then, I ask, do we not urge the Saigon Government to close the Mekong River at the Cambodian border? Since January 1965, South Vietnam has, in fact, refused to permit Communist-flag ships, or vessels coming from Communist ports, or carrying Communist goods, access to the Mekong and I hasten to point out that this action created no particular international difficulties, a fact which should conclusively answer the argument that South Vietnam has no legal basis for actions to control the use of the Mekong River within its boundaries. With the Cambodian economy making such a vital contribution to the Vietcong and the enemies of South Vietnam, why should South Vietnam continue to permit Cambodia-bound ships to sail some 150 miles right through its sovereign territory, and in addition require the diversion of its limited naval resources to provide escorts for this traffic to insure no contraband is discharged on the way.

It is currently reported that U.S. military commanders are recommending

that Cambodia's other major seaport, Sihanoukville on the Gulf of Thailand, be quarantined to stop the flow of Communist weapons and ammunition to the Vietcong; and that a "hot pursuit" policy be adopted to allow them to cross the Cambodian border and destroy the enemy bases. These hard decisions may well have to be made. However, I would respectfully suggest that consideration first be given to closing the Mekong River to all Cambodian traffic. This can be accomplished quickly and easily without any loss of life and without any great risk of confrontation with any other power. Our message to Sihanouk would be received loud and clear. Furthermore, this action would immediately choke Cambodia's only other major seaport with vessels diverted from the Mekong thereby compelling the Cambodian Government to utilize its hard pressed port facilities for goods needed purely for legitimate domestic purposes. In sum, I believe the ultimate result should help immeasurably in the achievement of our objective to dry up Cambodia as a source of supply to the enemy, but without direct military action.

Our failure to insist that Sihanouk maintain a policy of genuine neutrality, has created conditions that have the grave potential of intensifying the war. The chances of a major expansion of the conflict into Cambodia have in fact increased, not decreased. This trend of events must be reversed. To delay action further only invites an even greater problem in the future. Sihanouk must be

shown that his one-eyed neutralism will not be tolerated. To continue to base our policy on the slim hope that someday Sihanouk will decide that the Vietcong will lose the war, is self-defeating. We have failed to make it in Sihanouk's interest to stop aiding the enemy. I suggest again that the loss of this important outlet to the sea would be an appropriate and a wholly justified means for encouraging Sihanouk to establish a policy of "strict neutrality."

Mr. Speaker, we have recently had some encouraging reports from General Westmoreland about the progress of the conflict. However, it has been widely reported that he has expressed deep concern over the problem of Cambodia. It is apparent that our efforts to curb the flow of supplies from North Vietnam have forced the enemy to look more and more to Cambodia. While this war is different in many respects from any we have fought in the past, it is the same in at least one basic element. That is, without supplies, the enemy cannot continue to carry on the struggle. It is abundantly clear that if this war is to be shortened, this back-door aid to the enemy must be stopped. It is time our policy faced up to this fact and produced results.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD I insert a table showing the level of free world shipping to Cambodia, through the first 8 months of 1967, according to Department of Defense information, together with several recent press accounts concerning Cambodia:

FREE WORLD SHIPS IN CAMBODIA, 1967

| | Panama- nian | United Kingdom | French | Jap- anese | Cyprus | Sing- apore | Nether- lands ² | Indo- nesia | Spanish | Norwegian | Greek | Switzer- land | Den- mark | Italy | India | Paki- stan | Libe- rian | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| PHNOM PENH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 10 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| February..... | 5 | | 5 | 8 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| March..... | 11 | | 5 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| April..... | 14 | | | 7 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| May..... | 10 | 1 | 4 | 8 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| June..... | 16 | | 5 | 8 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| July..... | 15 | 1 | 4 | 10 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| August..... | 8 | 1 | 4 | 9 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Total..... | 89 | 4 | 32 | 62 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 211 |
| SIHANOUKVILLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 14 |
| February..... | 3 | | 7 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 14 |
| March..... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 17 |
| April..... | | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 15 |
| May..... | | 3 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 14 |
| June..... | | 1 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 18 |
| July..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| August..... | 3 | | 5 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | 14 |
| Total..... | 13 | 11 | 47 | 9 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 124 |
| Grand total..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 335 |

¹ British. ² Dutch.

[From Time magazine, Dec. 1, 1967]

CAMBODIA: BUILDUP ON THE BORDER

Confronted by persistent allied military pressure, North Vietnamese infiltrators are finding their old south-bound routes to be increasingly hazardous traveling. The DMZ and the South China Sea coast have been virtually sealed off, and the Ho Chi Minh Trail's Laotian branch is being steadily pounded from the air. That leaves only Cambodia as a relatively bomb-free route into South Viet Nam. This kind of end run is hardly new to the Communists, who have often used Prince Norodom Sihanouk's neutral kingdom as a gateway and a sanctuary.

But the rising intensity of the war is causing them to use Cambodia more and more as a launching pad and supply depot.

The Communists have dotted Cambodia's 600-mile frontier along South Viet Nam with dozens of jungle encampments, of which at least five are classified by U.S. intelligence as major bases (see map). The network, which stretches from the marshlands of the Mekong Delta into the bloodied hills of the Central Highlands, is believed to support six regiments of North Vietnamese regulars as well as innumerable Viet Cong guerrillas—a total of up to 20,000 men who are kept busy raiding and reconnoitering along the border. A key base is tucked away in Cam-

bodia's "Parrot's Beak," just 40 miles west of Saigon, which also harbors one of the several jungle hospitals established by the Communists.

SIHANOUK TRAIL

According to the detailed picture that emerges from boxloads of intelligence reports in Saigon, the camps are used as training centers, supply storehouses and marshaling points for such large-scale Communist operations as last month's attacks on Loc Ninh, which lies directly across from two major bases, and the fighting at Dak To, which faces another base at the intersection with Laos.

Most of the heavy military equipment for the Communist troops continues to come down the pipeline from the North through Laos, but the Communists manage to fill much of their food and clothing needs within Cambodia itself. Under a procurement system involving the Chinese embassy in Phnompenh, the Communists buy up to 100,000 tons of Cambodian rice a year. Until the Cambodian army cut itself into the lucrative trade recently in order to raise money for Sihanouk's pet welfare programs, it was handled almost exclusively by Cambodia's colony of Chinese merchants.

DELICATE BALANCING

Other food, medicines and soft goods arrive by ship from North Viet Nam and China at Sihanoukville, Cambodia's outlet on the Gulf of Thailand. They are then trucked over the U.S.-built Friendship Highway to Phnompenh and sent to the border bases along routes that the American military has named the Sihanouk Trail. Occasionally, V.C. guerrillas buy surplus Chinese small arms from local Cambodian commanders, but this is strictly local enterprise by Sihanouk's low-paid officers.

On his recent visit to the U.S. General William Westmoreland expressed concern and anger at this enemy buildup just beyond the reach of his troops. There has even been some talk among the military of a Cuba-type "quarantine" of Sihanoukville. But the idea hardly pleases U.S. diplomats. However annoying they find Sihanouk's warm embrace of Hanoi's cause, they recognize that he is engaged in a delicate balancing act to keep his country out of the Communist grip. Even if he fully appreciated the magnitude of the infiltration—as he does not seem to—and were determined to kick the Communists out, his 30,000-man army could hardly cope with the North Vietnamese regulars.

U.S. officials hope that Sihanouk's neutrality may gradually become a little less Red-tinged. Occasionally they are encouraged by such actions as Sihanouk's recent forceful response to Peking's propagandizing in Cambodia; he closed down Red-lining newspapers and threatened to recall his ambassador. But Sihanouk has a way of dissipating good will quickly. Recently he has been mixing particularly virulent attacks on the U.S. ("neocolonialist aggressor") with denials that the Communists are using Cambodia as a sanctuary. Last week, angered by the discovery of a Communist camp site inside Cambodia by three American newsmen (Time, Nov. 24), Sihanouk declared that henceforth his borders would be sealed to all U.S. journalists.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 20, 1967]

CAMP IN CAMBODIA LINKED TO VIETCONG

(By George McArthur and Horst Faas)

ON THE CAMBODIAN BORDER, November 19.—The carefully camouflaged Vietcong camp was hidden beneath lush jungle about four miles inside neutral Cambodia.

The signs were unmistakable, despite Cambodian denials, that countless numbers of men and tons of supplies had crossed this jungle site and gone on to the war in South Vietnam.

The camp's occupants, probably several hundred men from a major headquarters command group, had left but days before. Some had been in the area the previous night, as shown by fresh footprints after a heavy rain. One soldier had left a mosquito net, still rigged over a hammock.

From the camp and stretching toward the unmarked frontier with Vietnam was a heavily traveled military road. Monsoon rains had turned stretches of it into a bog. Engineers had laid down a covering of neatly trimmed logs capable of supporting heavy trucks. Tracks indicated many had passed that way.

The road crossed the border barely nine

miles from the South Vietnamese town of Loc Ninh, scene of a bitter battle this month. American commanders said the enemy chose this battlefield because of its nearness to the sanctuary of the border—a sanctuary denied by Cambodia's neutralist ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The Prince has recently qualified his position by saying his 34,000-man army could not possibly seal the 500-mile border.

Sihanouk has been informed of our discovery of the camp. His reaction has not been disclosed.

INVESTIGATION PROMISED

But Premier Son Sann said a Cambodian investigation will be made.

"It is impossible that the camp was used for any long period of time," the Premier said. "It was not a sanctuary."

He acknowledged that there had been some crossings of the frontier by Communist forces, but he said his government has always demanded withdrawal as soon as intrusions were discovered.

[UPI correspondent Ray F. Herndon, who was also among those who visited the camp, reported that he had "the distinct impression" that the Cambodian government did not know such a camp existed.]

Reporters visited the frontier at the invitation of Prince Sihanouk, who offered military escorts and ordered provincial officials to cooperate with Western newsmen.

AREA PINPOINTED

When we drove to the district capital of Mimot, about 15 miles from the frontier, and pointed out precisely where we wanted to go, no difficulties were raised.

The site we asked to visit, chosen on the basis of information from qualified sources, was a thin track branching off National Route 7 and barely shown even on detailed maps. From the paved highway which parallels the border north of War Zone C, the track was hardly noticeable, the entrance shrouded by trees.

On each side were signs warning against smoking, forest fires or the unauthorized cutting of timber. Walking down the twisting trail, there was nothing out of the ordinary save the unusual number of tire and cart tracks on a small dirt road that ostensibly led nowhere.

ROAD DISCOVERED

Then, a few hundred yards into the woods, the corduroy road of logs burst into view. To one side was a small camouflaged clearing surrounded by a drainage ditch.

The small military escort was embarrassed. A young lieutenant said perhaps the road was used by timber thieves. Another suggested it was built by the forestry department.

We asked to come back the next day, with a bigger military escort to go deeper into the jungle. The major in charge of our escort agreed, but his earlier friendliness was gone. Prince Sisavath, a cousin of Prince Norodom who was along, remarked somewhat bitterly: "I suppose you will write about the Sihanouk trail."

Next morning, when we started back to the jungle, the Prince was absent but there was a full escort including an army truck with a 20-mm cannon. This, it was explained was to protect us from possible attack by intruding American planes.

TRAIL TO CAMPSITE

Back in the jungle, a little path off the corduroy road led within half a mile to the Vietcong campsite. There was no mistaking the neat military order, the shelter, the little bamboo desks and tables.

Everything was camouflaged. Some shelters contained pens used by the Vietcong to keep pigs or chickens. Many bits of evidence, even a page from the camp's supply department, were found. A North Vietnamese medical supply bag had also been left behind.

Anyone who has seen similar camps in Vietnam itself could be certain this was a guerrilla camp. Its location indicates that the Vietcong regularly uses Cambodian Route 7, which runs east from the capital of Phnom Penh and roughly parallels the South Vietnamese border for about 40 miles above War Zone C, where much of the fighting in Vietnam has taken place in the past year.

One such camp, of course, does not prove the American contention that the Vietcong systematically violate the Cambodian frontier and use Cambodian territory as a sanctuary.

The Americans say, however, that such camps are numerous along the northern half of the 500-mile Cambodian-Vietnamese frontier.

[From the Evening Star, Nov. 20, 1967]

RED CAMP SITE IN CAMBODIA CONTRADICTS ROYAL DENIALS

(By George McArthur and Horst Faas)

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA.—The discovery of a Viet Cong camp site four miles inside Cambodia has angered Prince Norodom Sihanouk and raised doubts about his past denials that Vietnamese Communist forces were given sanctuary in his country.

Cambodia's ruling prince reportedly regards the discovery by American newsmen as a fabrication and part of a campaign against him by the U.S. press.

The Viet Cong camp, showing signs of recent use, was found on the border opposite War Zone C, about 70 miles northwest of Saigon. It had been used for several months and could have been a staging area for the Loc Ninh battle, only nine miles away, earlier this month.

The prince, who contends the United States is the aggressor in Vietnam, reportedly told intimates the reports of the camp were part of a campaign inspired by the U.S. Command in Saigon to justify military operations against Cambodia.

RECORDS DISCOVERED

Evidence of Viet Cong occupancy found in the camp included military records written in Vietnamese, North Vietnamese medical supplies and similar items. Dated scraps of paper indicated the camp had been used for several months dating back to last February.

There were unmistakable signs that several hundred men, probably from a major headquarters command group, had used the camp. Occupants had left only a few days before.

From the camp a heavily traveled road went through the dense jungle to the frontier, crossing it nine miles from Loc Ninh. Logs had been put down to counteract the monsoon mud. Tracks indicated many heavy trucks had used it.

One embarrassed young lieutenant escorting the reporters said perhaps the road was used by timber thieves. Another suggested it was built by the forestry department.

BELIEVED IN GOOD FAITH

Reporters visited the frontier at the invitation of Sihanouk. Diplomats in Phnom Penh felt that despite his stated sympathies with the Viet Cong he did not believe the Communists were seriously using Cambodian territory as a staging area.

The prince did not qualify his invitation to the frontier. He offered military escorts and ordered provincial officials to cooperate with Western newsmen. They did.

When reporters drove to the district capital of Mimot, about 15 miles from the Vietnamese frontier, and pointed out precisely where they wanted to go, no difficulties were raised.

The district administrator, Oung Hong Cheng Hor, an affable 39-year-old career civil servant, laughed and said nothing would be found.

CHARGES OFTEN MADE

American officers have charged for years that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese use Cambodia as a sanctuary when the going gets too rough for them.

American authorities in Vietnam have pinpointed at least 20 permanent camp sites, many of them in a five-mile area adjoining the border where the Cambodian army does not patrol and has no significant posts.

Competent authorities say the Viet Cong operate just as clandestinely in Cambodia as they do in Vietnam. They select areas where they are unlikely to meet Cambodian soldiers, particularly the virtually uninhabited northeast where Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam come together.

BORDER SITE REPORTED

Impartial foreign sources in Phnom Penh have knowledge of Viet Cong forces in Cambodia. Many contend the number is far greater than anything suspected by Prince Sihanouk.

A fenced, well-guarded, maximum security camp is reported to have been installed long ago along the border in Monduliri Province opposite the lower reaches of the Vietnamese highlands.

Other bivouac and transit areas are reported in Monduliri and adjoining Ratanakiri provinces. A 400-bed hospital has been reported near the district town of Mimot, in Kampong Cham Province.

Sources in Phnom Penh who asked not to be identified also gave this information:

Along the border of Kampong Cham Province, where rubber plantations are frequent, about 20 percent of the workers are of Vietnamese origin and many are members of the Viet Cong. Workers disappear for several days and plantation managers suspect they duck across the border for short operations.

Some competent authorities in Phnom Penh contend that Sihanouk does not know the extent to which his territory is being used by the Viet Cong.

Others say the prince has intentionally ignored Viet Cong activity, particularly in the jungled northern provinces where his government has little control anyway.

In the southern provinces bordering Vietnam on the Mekong Delta, his orders to stop Viet Cong infiltrators have been relatively effective.

[From the Evening Star, Nov. 20, 1967]

U.S. PLANES FEARED—CAMBODIANS PATROL BORDER WITH CAUTION

(By Donald Kirk)

ROUTE 19, NEAR THE CAMBODIAN-SOUTH VIETNAM FRONTIER.—The Cambodian army lieutenant stopped at a tumbled-down pile of logs and boards and raised his hand. "That's no-man's land," he said, pointing to the east. "We cannot go farther."

Half a mile away in a jungle clearing, trees painted white by the International Control Commission set up by the 1954 Geneva agreement mark the border between Cambodia and South Vietnam.

"We once had a permanent post here," said the lieutenant, sitting on the log remains of the old fortification. "But it was too difficult to supply. Now we just send patrols."

He added that even the patrols did not walk the last half mile to the frontier for fear of attacks by American planes.

As he spoke the sound of jets reverberated through the dense jungle. The planes, invisible through the bushes and towering trees, were apparently a mile or so away, well within South Vietnam.

But American pilots don't always observe the border so scrupulously.

AMERICAN LEAFLET

A sergeant picked up an American propaganda leaflet showing a B52 dropping bombs. The back of the pamphlet explained

that the B52 raids were "necessary" to wipe out the Viet Cong.

The sergeant said he had never seen B52s near the Cambodian-Vietnam frontier, but cited five cases in the last month in which American reconnaissance planes and helicopters had attacked near O Yadao, the name of the last regularly manned Cambodian outpost, three miles inside the frontier.

He said one soldier was hurt in a rocket attack early this month and several civilians had been killed or wounded in a nearby village.

The flimsy thatched roof huts of O Yadao mark the last point toward which even jeeps can slog down Route 19, once an important French road to the Vietnam highland center of Pleiku, but now a potholed single lane closed to all but occasional military vehicles.

A dozen men commanded by a tall, craggy sergeant of Montagnard extraction are assigned to watch for both American planes and Viet Cong soldiers, whom the Americans are certain rely on Cambodia's eastern frontiers to regroup and rest after fighting in South Vietnam.

The sergeant, named Ek Sem, said his men occasionally fired a Chinese antiaircraft gun, placed in the middle of the encampment, but so far had not hit any of the planes.

DENIES SEEING VIET CONG

He denied having ever encountered any Viet Cong. "We go on patrols every day," he said. "We never see anything."

If he does, he said his orders are not to fire but simply to ask them to return across the frontier.

The provincial governor and army commander, Chhor-Sien, said only 2,000 soldiers were assigned to the entire province, which covers the northeast corner of Cambodia, a mountainous, dense jungle region.

Chhor-Sien said his men had not seen a single Communist soldier, either Vietnamese or Viet Cong, and confirmed the impression that American planes were of much greater concern.

At Pak Nhal, a company-sized outpost on Route 19 eight miles west of the border, he pointed to a small heap of shrapnel and tubing, souvenirs, he said, of an American rocket attack on July 30 in which a woman was killed in a village 100 yards away.

As he spoke, a Montagnard woman ran from the village to the post. She said an American rocket had killed her 5-year-old son two weeks ago. "I was with my family in my home," she told an interpreter, displaying a jagged scar on her left arm she said was caused when she was hit by shrapnel in the same attack.

Soldiers at the post said they saw American reconnaissance planes at least three times a day, but explained the planes only fired "two or three times a month."

The governor also claimed the Americans had dropped defoliating chemicals as far as 12 miles inside the Cambodian frontier, destroying about 1,000 square miles of rubber plantations and uncultivated forests.

"The Americans drop defoliants several times a month," he said. "But we have never seen Viet Cong there. The war across the border is none of our business."

PLANTERS REPORT REDS

French planters in the region, however, disputed the governor's contention that no Viet Cong cross the border. "It's clear that in hot fighting the Viet Cong move backward sometimes," said one plantation manager. "A year ago VC unit was pushed inside Cambodian territory and given 24 hours to leave. And it did."

He added that it was almost impossible for Cambodia's minuscule, ill-equipped forces in the province even to know of the existence of Communist camps in the rough, trackless hills.

"That would require very precise aerial

observation," he said. "So the Cambodians don't bother them."

One planter claimed the Communist forces held medical facilities and supply posts in the hills, but did not think they could hide away an entire division, as the Americans have charged.

[From the Evening Star, Nov. 24, 1967]

RED PORT REVEALED—CAMBODIAN VILLAGE IS REPORTED USED

(By Donald Kirk)

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA.—Highly informed sources here report the fishing village of Ream on Cambodia's southern coast is the point at which arms are landed for shipment through Cambodia to Communist forces in South Vietnam.

These sources, including French planters who have lived and worked in this former French colony for most of their lives, say the arms are loaded into motorized fishing boats several miles off Ream and brought to the village, where Chinese merchants transfer the boxes to trucks for the trek to the Vietnam border.

The arms are shipped through Ream, which also has a small Cambodian naval installation, without the knowledge of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in the opinion of these sources.

Sihanouk repeatedly has denied reports, based largely on American intelligence sources, that Communist arms move through Cambodia.

Sources here said the arms arrived just outside Cambodian waters on freighters from China and East European countries. The sources had no estimate of the amount of arms shipped through Ream but believed it was relatively small—mainly small arms and ammunition for use by the Viet Cong and not North Vietnamese troops.

The arms are believed sent to Vietnam's delta region. Observers believed the Communists sometimes preferred to ship through Ream to avoid the long trip from North to South Vietnam over the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos.

Sources here had no information that the Communists shipped arms through Sihanoukville, as has been claimed.

In fact these sources believed the Communists might purposefully avoid Sihanoukville, named for Prince Sihanouk and envisioned by him as Cambodia's major prestige port, to prevent the possibility of an embarrassing discovery that might reduce his sympathy for the Communist struggle in Vietnam.

(The report of the use of Ream came almost simultaneously with one from Washington that U.S. officials are becoming concerned over the possibility that Sihanoukville would become a major port of entry for Communist war supplies. Should this happen, said Washington sources, some effort to quarantine Cambodia might be necessary.)

Ream, a one-street village lined with Chinese shops that have their backs leading to small piers, is some 15 miles from Sihanoukville at the end of a narrow dirt road.

In a brief visit to Ream, packing boxes and oil drums were seen beside the shops.

Several motorized fishing boats, ranging from 15 to approximately 60 feet long, were moored at the piers. Shopkeepers said they were all strictly fishing boats, and a look at several of them revealed nothing of suspicious nature on board.

At the end of the road, several guards were assigned to stop traffic at a gate opening on the naval installation. Half a dozen small naval ships, including landing craft, were docked at the base. Authorities denied entrance to the facility on the grounds that formal permission was needed.

Planters, with contacts among Chinese

merchants and Vietnamese fishermen living in Cambodia, say arms began moving through Ream only in the past couple of years. They also expressed the belief that arms were sometimes transferred from fishing boats to shore at other isolated points along the coast.

Sources here said the arms were shipped through Cambodia to a large extent in closed trucks whose drivers carried papers saying they were only loaded with rice for local use.

One source said these trucks sometimes traveled "with special military permission," indicating elements in the Cambodian army were working for the Viet Cong.

One key factor in moving the arms into Cambodia, according to the French planters, is Vietnamese employed on rubber plantations near the border. One source said the Vietnamese had dug tunnels at some points for moving goods out of sight of Cambodian soldiers and guards, who have orders to stop all such activity.

Although Sihanouk denies these and all other such claims, sources here confirmed that Frenchmen had unexpectedly spotted Communist troops on several occasions.

In Northeast Cambodia, a French school teacher took a wrong turn on a road and drove into a clearing which he described to acquaintances as "full of Viet Cong." The teacher, who taught geography in Phnom Penh, is said to have been turned over to Cambodian authorities and sent back to France.

In another incident, a chauffeur driving a French diplomat to the border near the Vietnam highlands turned onto the "wrong road," said a source here, and encountered approximately 25 black-clad peasants, most of them bearing arms.

The chauffeur, who was driving in a convoy sponsored by the government to prove there were no Viet Cong guerrillas in the area, realized he had made a mistake, turned back and rejoined the convoy on the main road.

Cambodian officials told the diplomat the black-clad men must have Cambodian militia, an explanation, said the source who repeated the story, that "convinced no one."

Despite such stories, Sihanouk claims no knowledge of the presence of Viet Cong or Communist troops here or the smuggling of arms—and also rice—across his borders to Vietnam.

He has, however, accused the Americans of sometimes "pushing the Viet Cong into Cambodia" during battles on the other side.

But the sources emphasized that Sihanouk himself was probably not aware of the extent of Vietnamese Communist activities.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 24, 1967]

FOE SAID TO USE CAMBODIAN PORT—SOME U.S. OFFICERS WEIGH SIHANOUKVILLE QUARANTINE TO BAR VIETCONG ARMS

(By William Beecher)

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Some American military leaders in Saigon and Washington are concerned about reports that major ammunition shipments are reaching North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces by sea through Cambodia. A staff study has been ordered on the value and implications of a quarantine of the Cambodian coastline.

Such a quarantine might involve stopping and searching Soviet, Chinese and other foreign-flag vessels.

Some civilian officials here suggest that if Saigon can produce persuasive evidence of arms shipments through the main Cambodian seaport, Sihanoukville, the evidence might be placed before Cambodia's Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"SIHANOUK MAY NOT KNOW

"Sihanouk may not know the full extent of the North Vietnamese activities in his remote border areas, and wouldn't be able

to do much with his 40,000-man army even if he wanted to," one official said.

"But he could very well control what moves through his port. And if military intelligence can come up with convincing proof of arms traffic, we think Sihanouk could make no reasonable excuse for not controlling it."

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of American military forces in Vietnam, is represented as being disturbed about shipments through Cambodia. But he is not believed to have made any quarantine recommendations to President Johnson or other high Administration officials during his recent stay in Washington.

Most of the military concern arises from the ability demonstrated by the enemy, first at Loc Ninh and now at Dakto, to stock up enough mortars, machine guns and ammunition for sustained operations. Both sites are close to the Cambodian border.

Military leaders say that most of four North Vietnamese regiments, approaching 10,000 men in strength, were preparing for battle in Cambodia last month. The officers estimate that 5,000 North Vietnamese, including many support troops, remain in Cambodia now.

Prince Sihanouk has repeatedly denied that the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese use his country as a sanctuary. He was reported to be angry earlier this week over the discovery of a recently abandoned Vietcong camp four miles inside Cambodia. The camp was found and photographed by correspondents of The Associated Press and United Press International.

Military and civilian authorities agree that most arms and ammunition for enemy forces in Vietnam moves by land from North Vietnam, over the complex of roads and paths in Laos known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and from there into South Vietnam, or into supply caches in southeastern Laos and northeastern Cambodia.

The officials also agree that while some rice is acquired by enemy troops in South Vietnam, and a little is brought from North Vietnam, a substantial quantity is purchased in Cambodia for use of North Vietnamese and Vietcong units.

There are intelligence reports that large supplies of rice are bought in Phnompenh, the Cambodian capital, and moved by Cambodian Army trucks toward the Vietnamese border to the northeast.

"There is a good deal of corruption within the Cambodian Army, and much of this activity could very well be unauthorized," one official said.

WESTMORELAND CITES PATROLS

At a news conference in the Pentagon on Tuesday, General Westmoreland said that with the extension of South Vietnamese Government control into the countryside and with the imposition of coastal patrols, the enemy had to turn to Cambodia and buy rice.

"A lot of Chinese merchants in Phnompenh, I suspect, have become rich because of this," he said.

There have been some intelligence reports that Chinese arms shipments, ostensibly destined for the Cambodian Army, have arrived in Sihanoukville and been carried over the Cambodian-American Friendship Highway, built with United States aid funds between Sihanoukville and Phnompenh. From there, according to the reports the goods have moved by road, river and canal to Vietcong or North Vietnamese troops.

Some Washington officials disparage this information as "low-level, low-confidence intelligence." Others insist that it is only a matter of time until conclusive evidence can be assembled on the reports of arms traffic.

One civilian official said there was no evidence of "knowing collusion" between Prince Sihanouk and those who might be aiding the

North Vietnamese, whether in supplying rice or arms or in permitting them to operate from base camps along the Cambodian border.

The fact that Prince Sihanouk allowed the American news agency men, accompanied by Cambodian troops, to search for the enemy base camp on Cambodian soil is viewed here as support for the contention that he may not have realized the extent of Vietcong activity in the remote, jungle-covered border regions.

[From the Evening Star, Nov. 30, 1967]

HANOI, NLF BID TO INCITE CAMBODIA

(By Donald Kirk)

PHNOM PENH.—The bland exteriors of the diplomatic missions of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong conceal machines for propaganda and infiltration aimed at turning Cambodia into a "third front" from which to fight the United States and Saigon government in South Vietnam.

Informed sources here report that the embassy of North Vietnam and the "representation" of the National Liberation Front, the official name for the Viet Cong, devote much of their time to developing a network of contacts, mainly among the country's 400,000 residents of Vietnamese ancestry, for shipping rice and other products from Cambodia to Vietnam.

Mastermind of the Viet Cong operation here is Nguyen Van Hieu, a member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front. Hieu, once regarded as roving foreign minister for the Front, negotiated with Cambodia a year ago for raising the Viet Cong's diplomatic position here to that of a "representation," just one step below full embassy status. He now heads the mission.

Hailed as an "intellectual patriot" by the Viet Cong press, Hieu is viewed in some quarters as one of the half dozen top men in the NLF. A former secondary school teacher and "journalist" who wrote propaganda articles against the Americans and their "puppets" in Saigon, he headed Viet Cong missions in Prague and East Berlin before coming here four months ago. His presence indicates the importance the Viet Cong attach to bringing "neutral" Cambodia firmly into the conflict on the Communist side.

NOT UNSUBTLE

But Hieu is not so unsubtle as to offend the Cambodian government, especially its sensitive chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, by overtly urging it to join the war. His first move, in fact, was to work out a declaration of "respect and recognition" for Cambodia's frontiers that meant the Viet Cong, if they were to win, would abandon all the Saigon government's claim for disputed territory along the border.

Hieu, who lives in a three-story apartment building behind the modern stone and concrete villa of the NLF, also has abandoned his request for "special status" for the local Vietnamese, who cannot own property, must pay high taxes and are generally subject to prejudicial treatment reflecting the instinctive antipathy of Cambodians for Vietnamese.

Hieu reportedly was glad to compromise on both the border question and that of Vietnamese residents in return for Cambodia's support of the Front diplomatically—and hopefully militarily and economically as well.

Hieu's main partner here is Tran Buu Kiem, a member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the NLF and president of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission.

Kiem participated in discussions that led to opening full-scale diplomatic relations between Cambodia and the Front and has a luxurious home here on a tree-shaded street in a fashionable residential section.

MINORITY FOCUS

Kiem, who spends much of his time in South Vietnam, is believed primarily concerned with the problem of mobilizing Cambodia's Vietnamese minority behind the Viet Cong.

In the past year he has enforced a system by which most Vietnamese here must contribute to the NLF cause, whether by donations or by ferrying or carrying bags of rice or even by digging tunnels linking Cambodia with South Vietnam.

"There is hardly a Vietnamese in the country who doesn't have some job to do for the Viet Cong," said one source. Since many of the Vietnamese here live on rivers as fishermen, they are particularly helpful in shipping rice by water.

And those employed on rubber plantations near the border are helpful in relaying the rice across the frontier and in helping Viet Cong units that hide here from the war.

A mainstay of support for Hieu and Kiem is the Liberation Press Agency, the Viet Cong propaganda machine, that has a separate office here in a villa on one of the city's main avenues.

Chief of the office is Pham Van Quang, one of the NLF's top propagandists, who turns out news bulletins in Vietnamese, Cambodian, Chinese and French, arranges for cultural presentations and spreads leaflets and magazines on the war among the local Vietnamese.

The appointment of Quang, like those of Hieu and Kiem, illustrates the importance the Viet Cong attach to Cambodia. While "covering" the war for the NLF in Vietnam, he reportedly wrote some of its most important statements and was wounded two times. Like Hieu, he served in Eastern Europe before his present assignment.

Since most of Cambodia's Vietnamese population is from South Vietnam, the activities of the NLF here appear sometimes to overshadow those of Hanoi. Some sources, in fact, suspect that North Vietnam is at odds with the Front over control of Cambodian operations despite the usual displays of unity.

North Vietnam, whose mission here was elevated from a "representation" to an "embassy" last year, desperately needs Cambodia's friendship so it can continue to filter some troops into Vietnam through the northeast Cambodian province of Rattanakiri.

Although Sihanouk violently denies such activities, observers believe he may have reached a tacit understanding not to bother the North Vietnam troops as long as they don't leave the dense jungle area that is far removed from Cambodian army outposts.

North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have persuaded the Prince of the rightness of their cause—a factor that is crucial in protecting the movement from Cambodia of rice as well as arms for the Viet Cong. The government theoretically prohibits this trade—and generally denies its existence—but has done little to stop it.

AN ULTIMATE STEP

The ultimate step for Communist Vietnam would be for Sihanouk completely to abandon his policy of neutrality, let Communist troops freely base here until the end of the war and give carte blanche for the legal sale and shipment of rice, arms and other products from Cambodia to the Viet Cong.

Some observers, noting the Prince's increasing anger over American rocket and machine gun attacks from planes flying inside his borders, believe he might be on the verge of such a decision.

If so, the entire Cambodian frontier could turn into a full-fledged "third front," said one source, referring to the interior of South Vietnam as the "first front" and the Demilitarized Zone between the two Vietnams as the "second front."

But Sihanouk would face strong opposition from some of his countrymen, who may be

just as fearful of the Communist Vietnamese as they are of the Saigon regime and the Americans.

"It was almost a scandal here when the Prince recognized the NLF," said one official. "The feeling was, after he broke off relations with Saigon in 1963, that he should never go all the way and recognize the Viet Cong. But he thinks the Communists are sure to win, and he wants to be on the right side from the start."

[From the U.S. News & World Report, Dec. 11, 1967]

CAMBODIA—GROWING BASE FOR VIETNAM REDS

SAIGON.—Suddenly it is Cambodia that has become critically dangerous to American military commanders already locked in a bloody war against Communists in Vietnam.

Americans and South Vietnamese killed and wounded in recent, costly battles at Dak To and Loc Ninh had, in effect, been fighting under a tight leash.

The reason: Communists used bases inside "neutral" Cambodia to build up their forces for those battles. U.S. planes and artillery were banned from attacking the build-up points.

When the tide of fighting turned against the Reds, they fled back to "safe sanctuaries" in Cambodia. Once across the border, the Communist forces were immune from superior American firepower.

"HOT PURSUIT"?

Now U.S. commanders in the field are demanding a change in the rules.

The White House is being pressed for permission to attack the known, important Communist bases inside Cambodia.

If this is "politically unpalatable," Gen. William C. Westmoreland's command wants, at a minimum, the right of "hot pursuit." The Communist enemy would be chased all the way back to and beyond base camps hidden in the Cambodian jungle whenever they broke off contact inside Vietnam.

Adding weight to pleas from the field were comments in a television interview on November 28 by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who said:

"If you're chasing some people and they just step over into Cambodia or Laos, I wouldn't—it wouldn't bother me. I'd go at them as long as they'd come in there in the first place."

General Westmoreland and the American Ambassador to Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, raised the question of "hot pursuit" in November when they were in Washington while the struggle for Dak To was at its height.

STATE DEPARTMENT VIEW

American officials in Saigon say the discussions in Washington were "too sensitive" for public comment. But it is known the U.S. State Department strongly opposes any military operations across the Cambodian frontier.

Field commanders in Vietnam hope the Bunker-Westmoreland team extracted some concessions from the White House. They are not optimistic.

Concern over the increasingly vital role Cambodia plays in North Vietnam's war plans rose sharply when captured documents disclosed details of Hanoi's "winter-spring" campaign for 1967-68.

The plan calls for large-scale transportation of North Vietnamese troops by truck through Laos as far south as Cambodia.

From bases in those two countries, the Reds would launch more and bigger drives against American and South Vietnamese forces.

A U.S. intelligence analyst comments:

"The North Vietnamese are moving everything they've got down south as fast as they can. It's likely we will be in for big battles soon."

A documented study showing how Hanoi uses Cambodia to fight inside South Vietnam has been prepared by American officers in General Westmoreland's headquarters.

Most recent example was the campaign fought for control of the strategic hills around Dak To. The struggle there cost the U.S. 287 dead, 1,000 wounded.

Communist troops infiltrated the area from bases in Cambodia. After days of close-quarter fighting, the enemy had lost 1,641 confirmed dead. Estimates of additional dead and wounded carried away from the battlefield ranged from 1,000 to 1,500.

The survivors straggled across the border to two large hospitals set up by the North Vietnamese inside Cambodia. Both hospitals have modern surgical facilities, trained doctors and nurses.

Says a U.S. officer: "Their wounded, or most of them, will be back fighting us one of these days. It's a shame we cannot go in after them."

A "RICE BOWL"

The Dak To campaign is just one example of how the Reds use the Cambodian "sanctuary" for immediate tactical advantage. It has other important uses as well.

Rice grown in Cambodia ends up in the hands of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units. The Cambodian Government openly sold 30,000 tons to the Viet Cong in 1966. Communist agents were able to buy at least that much, perhaps far more, on the open market.

From all accounts, shipments of Communist-bloc arms and ammunition into Cambodia are on the rise. Soviet, Polish, Chinese and Hong Kong-registered ships call in increasing numbers at Sihanoukville, Cambodia's principal seaport.

To speed up cargo handling, the port facilities are being expanded to five times the present capacity. French aid is going into construction of a railway line linking Sihanoukville and Phnompenh.

Although "hard" evidence of what the ships carry is not easily obtained, it is clear that Cambodia's small network of roads and large network of canals and riverways are rapidly becoming important supply routes.

Shallow-draft barges with steel hulls are being used to move cargoes from Sihanoukville to Ream, a nearby fishing village. Cargo is there transferred to motorized sampans that cruise along the canals interlacing the low, marshy border between Cambodia and Vietnam.

A small sampan intercepted recently three miles inside the Vietnamese side of the frontier was found to be loaded with 100-mm. mortars.

OUT IN THE OPEN

The Reds seem to be moving arms more openly than before. An intelligence officer in Saigon says this:

"We have pretty good evidence that just recently a ship unloaded cargo that included mines, consigned to a civilian import firm in Sihanoukville. The mines weren't even camouflaged."

Drugs and other supplies needed for treatment of wounded pour in openly from Singapore. Purchasing agent there is the Singapore branch of Peking's Bank of China.

Chinese businessmen in Cambodia are purchasing and supply agents for other necessities. The telegraph office in Phnompenh, the capital, has a special section set aside to handle messages to and from Hanoi. Each day the area is jammed with Chinese merchants transacting business with North Vietnam.

Cambodians hire out as porters and boatmen to transport goods and weapons inside the country and across the border into Vietnam.

Some intelligence reports claim the Viet Cong have recruited a division of troops from

among ethnic Vietnamese who are citizens of Cambodia.

LIFT FOR THE INFANTRY

Cambodia's contribution in food and facilities has become so large that Hanoi is able to use its trucks to transport troops into Laos and south to the Cambodian border. Until recently, trucks hauled supplies only. The infantrymen walked.

Some sources claim the volume of traffic from Southern Cambodia east and north to the battle areas inside Vietnam is bigger by far than the traffic from North Vietnam through Laos to the Cambodian border.

It is just now becoming clear what effect this increasing dependence on supply lines inside Cambodia is having on Communist strategy.

Hanoi has adopted what is called a "strategy of peripheral forces." Its major combat units are based just outside the frontiers of South Vietnam, are able to jump in and out of battle at will.

With divisions firmly anchored at the bases in Cambodia and Laos, as well as along the Demilitarized Zone separating North from South Vietnam, the captured documents calling for a "winter-spring offensive" take on new meaning.

That campaign, state the documents, is to consist of "large-scale, powerful and continuous attacks, conducted on all battlefields, to destroy as much U.S. and Vietnamese Army manpower resources as possible."

Knowing Hanoi's battle plan for the next six months, American officers are staring longer and harder at sanctuaries just across the Cambodian border.

A ranking U.S. commander says:

"There will certainly be more Dak Tos, and we will take heavy casualties. The enemy doesn't seem to mind losing a lot of men as long as he kills a lot of our men."

If the "green light" were to come from Washington, experts here say, the base camps in Cambodia could be cleaned out with a maximum of three U.S. divisions committed to the campaign.

There is little that Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's ruler, could do other than complain. His Army of 35,000 men has had no combat experience. Its equipment, much of which is supplied by Red China and Russia, has been poorly maintained.

Yet, a direct attack by U.S. forces is ruled out at present as politically inexpedient. A distinct possibility, it is felt here in Saigon, is that "hot pursuit" will sooner or later be permitted.

Then, explains an American colonel, Communist troops fleeing into Cambodia will no longer be in line for a period of "wine, women and song." Instead, they will have to keep running.

WHY U.S. COMMANDERS WANT "HOT PURSUIT" INTO CAMBODIA

Problem: War supplies and weapons are pouring across "neutral" Cambodia in a growing stream, to help Red forces in South Vietnam. Freighters from Eastern Europe and Northern Asia unload at Cambodia's port of Sihanoukville. Supplies go by road to Phnompenh, move along the Mekong River and fan out to Communist troop bases along the border with South Vietnam. From those bases, Red troops cross into Vietnam to attack U.S. and South Vietnamese forces, then slip back into their Cambodian sanctuary to rest and refit.

Proposed solution: American commanders seek freedom to pursue Communist troops across the border into Cambodia and destroy them and their bases—instead of just returning Red fire defensively when it comes from that side of the border, as in the past. Also sought: Freedom to bomb Communist troops and supply convoys moving through the border area.

THE TRAGEDY OF PEARL HARBOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAGEN). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN], is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, December 7, 1941, was a terrible tragedy for the United States, but it was a temporary tragedy. This day was a strategic success for Japan, but it was a temporary success. At approximately 7:55 a.m. on that fateful Sunday the first wave of 183 Japanese aircraft struck Pearl Harbor. At 8:40 a.m. the second wave of 180 aircraft struck. By 9:15 the attack was over, leaving in its wake over 2,000 dead, 188 destroyed planes, 18 sunk or seriously damaged ships, and a shocked America.

On December 8, 1941, President Roosevelt stated to Congress:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was plunged into the most terrible war in history—a war in which over 14½ million combatants of all nationalities died; a war in which entire empires came crashing down as tremendous forces that were unleashed irrevocably changed the very face of the globe.

We stand here today—26 years later—and are awed by the incredible changes we have witnessed, changes ranging from the birth of the United Nations to the birth of the atomic bomb. The forces that were unleashed on that Sunday in 1941 have led to this Nation's assumption of responsibility as a global power. Indeed, we can no longer speak of American or of world history without speaking of our Nation's foreign policy.

Pearl Harbor therefore serves as a historical touchstone against which we can measure the changes we have witnessed. Remembering and honoring those who died on that day, we must place their sacrifices in context and recognize that history offers no guarantees for the survival of any nation. The lesson of Pearl Harbor is that a tragedy need not be permanent, for a tragedy is ultimately judged as temporary or permanent only in retrospect. It was the people of this Nation who made this tragedy a temporary one.

SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order heretofore granted to me be vacated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

STRENGTHENING RURAL AMERICA

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, out in Kansas City today the junior Senator from the State of Kansas, JAMES B. PEARSON, appeared before the annual meeting of a group at Farmland Industries. The subject of his speech was entitled "Strengthening Rural America: A National Commitment."

The Senator chose a subject that is dear to the hearts of many of us in Congress who represent rural areas. I have frequently referred to this effort as rural redevelopment. The Senator speaks of it as rural revitalization. But by whatever name or description, the effort is the same and is directed toward arresting the movement of rural population to our large cities. The heart of the proposal is to stimulate the economy of the rural community to make available rural jobs which hopefully may be accomplished by a tax incentive designed to attract new job-creating industries into rural communities. The other items in the proposal include expansion of education opportunities in the rural areas; better credit to business firms developing in rural areas; better housing and recreation and more equitable geographical distribution of spending and procurement programs by the Federal Government.

I wish to commend the Senator from Kansas for his contribution and the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS] who has been associated in this effort. I have said many times there is not enough money in the world to solve all the problems of our cities if they continue to grow in size to the point where there can be no human solution. The best place to solve the problem of our cities is in the rural areas, which the Senator has so effectively proposed. It is my intention in the second session of the 90th Congress to join in this effort by proposing similar legislation.

It is a privilege to cause the remarks of the Senator to be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of all of our colleagues whether from the rural or urban areas. All Members of Congress should consider well and carefully the proposal embodied in the Senator's remarks which, in my opinion, may well be the best solution to the nagging problems of both our cities and rural areas:

STRENGTHENING RURAL AMERICA: A NATIONAL COMMITMENT

(Address by Senator JAMES B. PEARSON before the annual meeting of the Farmland Industries, Kansas City, Mo., December 7, 1967)

First, let me say I welcome this opportunity to visit with you at this annual meeting of Farmland Industries and to discuss the hopes we share in, "Strengthening Rural America."

All of us take note that the subject of rural revitalization has received a considerable and growing amount of attention during the past year. Indeed, a national discussion of some magnitude is under way centering around the question of why we should and how we can stimulate the economic and social development of rural America. And a convenient and appropriate way to get into the subject matter of my comments here this morning is to ask the question, why is it that this debate has emerged in 1967?

There are several reasons, but I would mention two:

First, 1967 has been a bad year for farmers. Indeed, we are now in the midst of a major agricultural recession. Farm prices began to decline just about one year ago and many are now down to some of the lowest level in years. At the same time, costs have continued to rise. Thus, parity now stands at 73, the lowest since the 1930's. And net farm income will be 10 to 15 percent lower in 1968 than in 1967.

This current farm recession has a particularly bitter taste because it came hard on the heels of the brief upturn in 1966. The improvements in the farm economic picture in 1966 were fairly minor and certainly brief, but due to a combination of circumstances they served to create the impression among many that agriculture, at long last, might finally be on the road to economic stability. Thus, the farm picture of 1967 is made more dismal by its contrast to the more favorable trend in 1966.

But as all of you know better than I, 1966 was no great boom year. It only looked fairly good because the years before had been so bad. Thus, in a very real sense, 1967 marks the return to the normally depressed conditions which have plagued the American farmer for over a decade.

Rural America, and particularly rural-farm America, has been in trouble for a good many years. Therefore, one must look further for an explanation of this new national interest in the need or rural development.

Ironically, it is the great and dramatic troubles in the giant cities which have finally caused us to more clearly see the difficulties of the countryside and small towns.

The headlines of the past two or three years have made all of us painfully aware of the, "crisis of the cities," a crisis described in terms of festering slums, rising crime rate, disintegrating families, chronic unemployment, racial tension, congested streets, polluted air and contaminated water.

We have now begun to recognize that many of these problems can be traced to the overcrowding of people and excessive concentration of industry into a few great metropolitan centers. We are now beginning to realize that one of the most sensible and effective approaches to dealing with the crisis of the cities is to devise programs which will have the effect of slowing down the great rural to urban migration which continues to depopulate the countryside and small towns and to swell the population of our already overcrowded cities.

The long, hot urban summer of 1967 has proven to be something of a catalyst, and we have begun to accept the idea that as we attempt to deal with the crisis of the cities the challenge is not simply to make the cities more efficient and more livable for more and more people, but how to keep more and more people from crowding into them.

Increasingly we are coming to realize that the old assumption that the migration from the country to the city represents the first step up the ladder of economic opportunity and social advancement simply isn't valid.

For in reality far too many of the rural poor have crowded into the deteriorated sections of the large cities where they have become entrapped by their own lack of skills and limited housing in ugly slum ghettos. What was to be their economic salvation became their prison, and ill-equipped to resist the depersonalizing forces of the city, their sense of personal and social responsibility is dulled. As the darkness of despair crowds out the light of hope they are demoralized and devoured by the contagion of their slum environment.

The rural exodus is not, of course, composed only of the poor and unskilled. It also includes the talented youth and the highly educated, and, to be sure, many of them find

economic reward and respectable social status in the city. But the fact of their leaving means that the rural communities are being bled of their best human talent and most productive economic resources, in a cycle that continually feeds upon itself; the loss of people means a loss of local income and the gap between the actual tax base and the costs of public services is widened. Rural communities are already stretched to the limit to provide the public resources to educate their children, but after they have been educated the youth move to other areas because of a lack of local economic opportunity and social amenities.

But this in turn magnifies the problem because it is the talented and educated youth who could best provide the initiative and leadership to revitalize the community. Ironically, the rural areas are subsidizing the cities by the continuing export of their educated youth.

As a result of all this, hundreds of rural communities are now facing the prospect of virtual extinction. And when a rural community dies, the nation suffers an irretrievable loss.

Thus, we are beginning to see the whole question of our rural-urban balance in the new perspective. We are beginning to challenge some of the old beliefs and dogmas about economic growth and development, about the efficiency of economic and population concentration, and about the quality of human life in giant cities.

Americans have always been a little uneasy about massive urbanization but on the other hand we have tended to believe that economic and social forces which underlie this concentration of economic resources and people are not only inevitable, but also basically desirable over the long run.

However, confronted with the fact that seventy percent of our people are already squeezed onto one percent of the land and faced with monumental crises of the cities, we have finally begun to question whether the trends of the past several decades are, in fact, either inevitable or desirable.

When confronted with the fact that it takes \$20,000 in tax dollars to make it possible to bring one more passenger car into New York City during rush hour traffic periods, one must necessarily question whether the public is being asked to pay too high a price for the maintenance of our giant metropolitan areas.

When a freight truck can average only about 6 miles per hour in moving from one side of the city to the other—the old horse drawn freight wagon could do better than that—we begin to realize that there is an awful lot of economic waste and inefficiency associated with doing business in a megalopolis.

When millions of city workers can't find jobs, we see more clearly how ridiculous it is not to do something that will make it possible for more people to stay where they are, rather than moving to the city where too many wind up on the public welfare roles.

When we contemplate the adverse effect that crowding, congestion and environmental hazards have on the quality of human life, we value more highly the living opportunities enjoyed in the countryside and small towns.

The task ahead then is, I think, rather clear; we must expand the number and the quality of opportunities of rural America so that those who choose to do so will have the freedom to remain where they are and not be forced to move to the already overcrowded and overburdened cities.

But while most of us will accept this as a most worthwhile goal, we will have difficulty translating it into a reality. This is due in part to the fact that we are going to be trying something we have never really tried to

do before. This means that we are going to have to discard a good number of old notions and accept a number of new ways of looking at our environment. This will take time. And the national discussion which is now under way will continue for several years.

There are, however, several very clear needs and some obvious steps that must be taken, several of which I want to mention at this time.

First, in regard to the rural farm sector, we must rededicate ourselves to a fresh, new effort to strengthen the family farm. The present agricultural recession demands that we restudy the farm problem and consider new policy alternatives. And as we do so, we have got to focus our thinking more sharply and purposefully on the family farm unit. The promotion of the family farm system has always been the overarching goal of agriculture policy. But it seems to me that in our concern over prices and production we have somehow tended to lose sight of the family farm unit itself. Favorable farm prices are essential. But more than good prices is needed. This is proved by the fact that the decline in farms has continued more or less constantly since the early 1940's, during periods of high farm prices as well as during periods of depressed economic conditions.

There are those who say that the family farm is strong. But however much one plays around with definitions, the fact remains that in the past 25 years the number of farms in the United States has been reduced by half. And in Kansas between 1950 and 1964, for example, the number of farms dropped from 135,000 to 94,450, a decline of 32 percent. If this trend were to continue unchanged, there simply would be no more farms left in Kansas in just 30 years! Such a development, of course, is most unlikely, but it serves to illustrate if the family farm system is to be preserved, present trends will have to be dramatically altered.

Strengthening of the family farm, of course, has meaning not only for the farmer, but for the millions of people who live in the thousands of towns and cities whose economic well being is so closely related to the family farm economy.

But this is not enough. If we are to stimulate the economy of the total rural community, there are a number of steps that must be taken to expand the range of economic opportunities in our smaller towns and cities.

First, and most obvious, rural areas need more jobs. Unless we can actually begin to increase the number of jobs available in our rural communities, nothing else that we can do will have any meaningful or lasting effect. In this connection, I would just like to briefly mention the Rural Job Development bill introduced by Senator Harris and myself in July of this year. This bill provides a series of tax incentives designed to attract new job-creating industries into rural communities. I am, of course, pleased to note that the bill has been extremely well received in the Congress and we have been most encouraged by the expression of support we have received from all around the country. I am most hopeful that we can get early and favorable action on this piece of legislation.

Second, we must expand educational opportunities in the rural areas, particularly those types of programs involving vocational-technical training. New industries can survive in rural communities only if they are able to count upon a skilled labor force.

Third, we need a better system of making credit available to business firms which are interested in developing a new enterprise in rural areas. The type of capital that is needed to finance new industries is often times simply not available outside the large metropolitan areas.

Fourth, we have got to substantially improve the quantity and quality of available housing. One of the first problems that smaller towns encounter in their efforts to attract new industry is a shortage of housing.

Fifth, the Federal Government must do a better job than it is now doing to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution in the spending and procurement programs. This is particularly important in regard to the awarding of research and development grants to the colleges and universities. The present pattern of distribution of funds actually tends to encourage the concentration of people, talent and economic resources in a relatively few areas. There is no reason whatsoever why more of these grants can't go to the small regional and community colleges. The strengthening of these institutions will have many indirect, but important, ramifications throughout the surrounding community.

As I have indicated, the task ahead is a difficult one and it is still unclear precisely where this growing national consensus on the need to achieve a more reasonable rural-urban balance will take us. But one very favorable consideration is the fact that these efforts will be well received by the people as a whole. Public opinion polls have consistently shown that the majority of America's 200 million people would prefer to live on farms or in small towns. Thus, I think it is clear that thousands of families who are now forced to move to the cities each year would choose to remain in their local communities if the opportunities there were such that they would look forward to years of economic stability and social opportunity.

To strengthen our rural communities will truly be a strengthening of the country as a whole. Therefore, the challenge ahead is not only imposing, but exciting and those of you assembled here today will play a vital and important role in this effort.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE RECENT DEVALUATION OF THE BRITISH POUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HANNA] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter and tables.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I have taken the occasion for this special order today to discuss, in I hope some meaningful detail, the problems associated with the recent occurrence in Britain of the devaluation of the pound and the attendant activity relative to gold. These events, I believe have brought into perspective a real question; mainly, What is the economic strength of the United States? Where do we stand? What is the relationship of gold to the strength of the dollar?

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, let us first look at comparative inflation statistics. These statistics give us the first hint of the real circumstances in world finances. I should like to place in the RECORD at this point a table which will show the percentage of increase in the cost of living caused by inflation for the major industrialized countries of the world during the period 1960-66:

PERCENT INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING FOR MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES, 1960-66

| Country | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | Average, 1962-66 | Average, 1960-66 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|------------------|
| Belgium..... | 4.7 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.04 | 4.63 |
| Canada..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.16 | 1.83 |
| France..... | 3.9 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.70 | 3.63 |
| Germany..... | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.04 | 2.71 |
| Italy..... | 1.8 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 4.88 | 4.11 |
| Japan..... | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 4.86 | 3.77 |
| Netherlands..... | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.46 | 3.90 |
| Sweden..... | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 4.52 | 4.04 |
| Switzerland..... | 1.9 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 3.84 | 3.29 |
| United Kingdom..... | .8 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.76 | 3.27 |
| United States..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.64 | 1.46 |

Source: OECD, Main Economic Indicators.

Mr. Speaker, this table shows us that during this period of time the United States had the smallest rate of inflation of any industrially advanced country. As a matter of fact, France, which has raised the serious question about the stability of this Nation's economy had three times as much inflation during this period of time as did the United States. Our average for each year was 1.46 while France averaged 3.63.

I believe this is important for the Members to keep in mind. It brings into perspective the real circumstances about the strength of this country's financial position.

When one compares the strength of the United States on a standard of what is happening in any other land one must come to this conclusion: ours may not be the strongest economy that could be, but it is the strongest economy that is, and it is the strongest economy that ever was. That should not be lost sight of by the people of our country, nor those responsible for the health of international finance.

The wealth of a nation has been, is, and will probably continue to be determined by that which is extracted from the land, and made desirable and useful by the technology, by the skills, and work of its people. The true wealth of a nation is really a summation of natural and human resources—in other words the application of a society's accumulated skills

addressed to what is extracted from the land, thus increasing the original value of the natural resource.

Now, that is wealth.

When you understand this, then you can understand where gold stands in this particular picture.

Separate and apart from the machinations of the gold system which we created as human beings for our use—and we should not forget that gold's value depends on its use, gold is no different than anything else. Its value is determined by how much it costs to take it out of the ground, and how much it has been enhanced by human skill, and finally to the service it gives mankind in its new form. If you look at this matter in this way, I think you can follow me in what I am about to say.

It is true that there is less gold being created, being extracted from the land as a resource, than is required to carry on any system of trade. That is true. But the gold that is being extracted—what is happening to it? As small and as limited as it is, what is happening to the gold that we are extracting from the land?

Mr. Speaker, I have here a chart showing the new supply of gold in the world for the years 1960 to 1966. I would like to ask unanimous consent that it may be included at this point in the RECORD.

The chart is as follows:

GOLD—NEW SUPPLY AND USE, 1960-66

[In millions of dollars unless otherwise indicated]

| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Supply: Total newly available gold ¹ | 1,378 | 1,540 | 1,515 | 1,906 | 1,856 | 1,840 | 1,370 |
| Of which, U.S. production: | | | | | | | |
| (a) Absolute amount..... | 58.8 | 54.8 | 54.5 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 58.6 | 63.1 |
| (b) In percentage..... | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.6 |
| Demand: | | | | | | | |
| Additions to world monetary stock ² | 310 | 615 | 355 | 825 | 715 | 210 | —40 |
| Estimated industrial and artistic use ³ | 375 | 380 | 390 | 390 | 520 | 560 | * 650 |
| (a) BIS..... | 265 | 285 | 330 | 325 | 430 | 465 | ----- |
| (b) U.S. Bureau of Mint..... | 110 | 95 | 60 | 65 | 90 | 95 | ----- |
| Estimated private hoarding ⁴ | 695 | 545 | 770 | 690 | 620 | 1,070 | 760 |

¹ New production plus Russian sales less purchase by Mainland China.

² Data from IMF, "International Financial Statistics."

³ Based on series published by BIS for 12 countries and by U.S. Bureau of the Mint for 29 countries not covered by the BIS series.

⁴ Estimate.

⁵ Residual.

Source: IMF Annual Report, 1967.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have my colleagues refer to this chart to see that the extraction of gold has been reducing in quantity in these last years. However, more than that is the question of where it is going. If you will look at the estimation of private hoarding, you will see that that is the

largest single source of the acquisition of new gold. In fact, in 1965, there were \$1,840 million of gold extracted; \$1.07 billion was privately hoarded.

Why is that, and why should it be so? What is this great desire on the part of people to hold this gold which can serve mankind if it is utilized only in a prac-

tical way? I assure you in its artistic and commerce function there is an average of only about \$350 million worth of gold required. The rest of it should be answering the need of a disciplinary standard for the exchange of worldly goods. But it is not there. It is not there. It is in private hands primarily in Europe, particularly France.

Now is the proper time in this statement to unfrock that base canard which is wrapped around the stance of the French vis-a-vis gold. The French position is based upon those very same private hoards of gold concentrated in Europe. The French position, and position of the gold speculators suggests to me that because the United States, with its great, strong economy, and its great, strong dollar which underwrites the price of gold at \$35, the sweetest speculation system that was ever set forth by or for man has been created.

The man who wants to speculate in gold can go to a bank in Europe and borrow \$35 in order to buy an ounce of gold. He has a small carrying charge for service or interest. It may cost him 80 cents to \$1 to acquire from the bank the loan to get the \$35 worth of gold. Just imagine the leverage that this gives the person who is going to speculate in gold.

If he has a few thousand dollars, he can buy literally millions of ounces of gold to carry on this speculation; speculation that is being underwritten by our guarantee; the speculation which is the very thing attacking the dollar.

Mr. Speaker, it is really a remarkable cycle; this situation which has the very strength of the dollar permitting a man to go to a bank and borrow on the strength of the dollar guarantee 100 percent of the cost of gold in a speculative market and then to find that this very same speculation is the thing attacking the dollar. Is that not remarkable?

So, Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that there is something wrong with the policy that we now have in terms of gold. For it is that very policy that is allowing people to attack the real strength of our country on an arbitrary, manufactured basis.

Mr. Speaker, let me suggest this: I suggest that certainly within the intelligence of men who created the standard in the first place, there ought to be some kind of policy which would remedy these farcical situations. Therefore, I am going to present to the House of Representatives a resolution directed to the Treasury to the effect that the United States will pay \$35 an ounce for gold; gold extracted from the soil and is new gold, and that the United States second, will pay \$35 an ounce for gold for legitimate transactions between nations which require additional gold for their reserves, but that the United States does not guarantee \$35 an ounce to the speculators.

There will be no guarantee for speculation. We will support legitimate transactions of sale with our guaranteed base; but we will not guarantee speculative sales nor honor claims arising from such transactions.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANNA. Of course I yield to the

distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LONG].

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, would the distinguished gentleman from California agree with me that the person who buys gold has a chance of making a killing but has practically nothing to lose, since the United States will always buy his gold back at \$35 an ounce. Does this not distinguish gold speculation from other types of speculation? Would the gentleman agree that we really need to make the speculators look both ways, by presenting them with the chance of loss as well as of gain?

Mr. HANNA. The distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LONG] is precisely correct. The gold market last week, as reported in the National Observer which carried an article therein and which I ask unanimous consent to be included in the RECORD at this point, had some \$250 million in gold transactions in London.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANNA). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The article referred to follows:

[From the National Observer, Dec. 4, 1967]
GLOBAL ECONOMICS: BEHIND THE ACTION IN GOLD

The gold market last week returned to near-normal conditions after its most hectic week in history. Some \$250,000,000 of gold, about 120 times the weekly average, had changed hands at the London bullion market after Britain devalued its pound from \$2.80 to \$2.40.

Though the rush on gold has subsided, gold remains an important commodity. Here, in question-and-answer form, is a description of gold and the gold markets and why gold is important to the United States and the world.

Q. What nations are the leading producers of gold?

A. South Africa produces about 70 per cent of all the world's new gold. Most of the remaining 30 per cent comes from the Soviet Union, Canada, the United States, and Australia. This year South Africa is expected to mine some 41,000,000 ounces of gold. At the U.S.-set price of \$35 an ounce, that comes to \$1,435,000,000 of new gold.

Q. How much gold is there in the world?

A. It is estimated that if all the gold in the world were melted and formed into a cube, the cube would fit on a baseball diamond. Gold normally does not wear out. It is so indestructible that the golden mask of King Tut still gleams brightly in Cairo's Museum of Antiquities, unchanged from that distant time when the mask was placed on the mummy of the young Pharaoh in a hillside tomb near ancient Thebes.

Q. What is the status of gold mining in the United States?

A. In 1942 the U.S. War Production Board declared gold a nonessential metal and ordered all the nation's 2,000 gold mines to shut down. The industry has never recovered. The lucrative alluvial deposits had long since been worked out, forcing miners to dig ever deeper. Homestake Mining Co., of Lead, S.D., the only major gold mine to survive the war-time closure, used to average \$1,000 of gold per ton of ore. Now, after a ton of ore is blasted, lifted, crushed, milled, amalgamated, treated with cyanide, precipitated, and refined, the yield is three-tenths of an ounce, or \$10.50 worth. This year U.S. mines will produce about \$50,000,000 of gold, one-third their prewar total.

Q. Where does the gold go after it is mined?

A. American gold is bought either by the Government or by legal industrial and artistic users. It has been illegal for Americans to own gold, except as jewelry or in coin collections, since the United States went off the gold standard in October 1933. Gold from other Free World mining centers is usually flown to cities that have such gold markets as the bullion exchange in London. By far the world's busiest gold market, the London bullion exchange, is located in a gloomy upper-story room of the financial district's House of Rothschild. Other principal gold markets are in Paris, Geneva, and Beirut.

Q. Who buys the gold on the London bullion exchange and other world markets?

A. The initial purchasers are usually either banks, speculators, or gold dealers. The eventual buyers, however, could be a respectable German businessman who wants to put a portion of his savings into something that he believes will not lose its value. He could be an oil-rich sheik from the Middle East, or a Hindu woman in India who carries the family wealth on her arms in the form of dozens of gold bracelets. He also could be a French peasant, by nature always suspicious of paper money, who prefers gold Napoleons to anything else.

Q. How does a gold market operate?

A. At the London bullion market, paper representing gold changes hands. The gold is sold in two ways. First, the House of Rothschild, as the representative of the Bank of England, acts as principal seller to keep the price at \$35 an ounce. British reserves of gold, backed by U.S. reserves, are fed into the market to meet demand. Buyers are usually the central banks of other nations. Most of the gold trading, however, is done by telephone or outside the room at undisclosed prices. This trading meets the private demand for gold from industry, the arts, and hoarders. In recent years this demand has increased to absorb almost all of the new gold being produced.

Q. Why was there a rush on gold in the London Market?

A. When Britain devalued its pound, some countries and speculators believed that the United States would devalue the dollar. Therefore they bought gold with dollars. In a free market the price of gold would rise if demand exceeded supply. But because the United States has pledged that it will always buy or sell gold at \$35 an ounce, the result of the run on gold was to further drain U.S. gold reserves.

Q. Why did the rush on gold end?

A. The United States did not devalue the dollar and pledged that it would not. Also, the Government secured the co-operation of what is called the "international gold pool" to help block the run on gold. This gold pool, formed in 1960, is made up of seven leading member nations of the International Monetary Fund. France used to be a member of the gold pool, but it dropped out last summer because it did not believe that the U.S. dollar should continue to be the bulwark of international trade. Thus France prefers to buy gold with the dollars it receives from exports, tourism, and so on.

Q. Why is gold important today?

A. The world effectively went off the gold standard when the United States guaranteed the price at \$35 an ounce in January 1934. This in effect has made the U.S. dollar, rather than gold, the chief medium of international trade. Hence the world now operates on a gold-exchange system. As long as the world believes in the paper dollar, the system works.

Q. Does the United States face a shortage of gold?

A. Since World War II, U.S. gold reserves have dropped by \$16 billion to a current level of \$13 billion. This balance barely covers the required 25 per cent backing of U.S. currency now in circulation. U.S. reserves are

dropping because of a continuing deficit in the nation's balance of payments. This deficit, which occurs when more dollars leave the United States than return to it, is caused mainly by private U.S. investments abroad and by Government foreign-aid expenditures. Some economists believe that the continuing deficit and the growing private demand for gold are endangering the entire gold exchange system.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, transactions last week on the London gold market were 120 times higher than any other comparable week. Why? Because speculators bet that the United States will be forced in this unnatural process to devalue the dollar.

These speculators know what they want. And had they succeeded I will tell you what they would have gotten. They would have made a tremendous windfall; a windfall of such proportions that I would be ashamed if I in this Chamber did not raise my voice against it. I do not mind people receiving a profit based upon an enhancement enhancing a product by their labor and skill, or for providing a service that may lead to convenience.

However, I certainly do not think one can justify a windfall for speculators who have added nothing, but rather, have contributed to an attempted destruction of a system while at the same time capitalizing upon it.

Further, Mr. Speaker, what else would happen? If the United States is going to devalue the dollar, I ask you the question: devalue against what? I will tell you what would happen. Every other country would devalue upon a percentage scale so that they would be in exactly the same pecking order as they are now, and we would have accomplished only these things:

Tremendous disruptions in all trade, depression in many countries—perhaps including our own—and nobody would be helped except the gold speculators. What would be the sense in such a caper? I certainly cannot see any sense in it whatsoever, and I further charge that everybody would think that we had just plainly lost our minds if we were to allow ourselves to get into this kind of a situation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANNA. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to say that I certainly agree with the gentleman that, if we deliberately and out of hand devalued the dollar, we would be taking it out of our own hides, first of all—and now, regrettably, I was not present on the floor when the gentleman started speaking. The gentleman, I trust, is not advocating that we leave what is left; that we go off of what is left of the gold standard at this time, is he?

Mr. HANNA. Let me explain to the gentleman what I do believe. I believe that gold at the present time operates as an acceptable reserve without question throughout the world, and must continue to fulfill its role. In addition to that, it does provide kind of a discipline that we can count on in the absence of a restrained position delineated by any other

standard for all of the various countries of the world.

The mere fact that gold does do this, and that, if we can shake loose the gold that is now in the hands of the speculators, then I believe that is the thing that we must keep our eye on, and is the idea for gold that must be most clearly defined and delineated and protected. Any other position for gold should certainly be opposed, and we should use whatever good sense and intelligence we have to see that a system that we manufactured is not the very system that is going to be used against us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAGAN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, without prejudice to any other special orders, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California be allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANNA. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I certainly believe the last statement the gentleman made with respect to gold is a fair statement. I would further ask the gentleman if he has any information other than that which we saw in the newspapers 3 or 4 days ago relating to a shipment of some \$240 million worth of gold which was carried, apparently, by a U.S. Air Force plane, or planes, to London for storage; or the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury, when questioned by newspaper reporters, refused to say for what purpose the gold was being shipped, apparently gold bars, to London.

Does the gentleman have any information relating to this shipment of a day or two ago?

Mr. HANNA. In reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from Iowa, I will state that I do not have such information. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that I do know this: that the reserve position of England on the devaluation of the pound left a deficit of about \$750 million. This deficit would not be in England alone; but would be shared with England and those other people who were relying upon the pound sterling as part of their reserves, and that reserve position has to be picked up somewhere, and I would guess that it will be picked up through gold, and I would further guess that the United States would be one of the places where they would have to come to get this gold.

I will state further that what bothers me is the fact that at the same time we are protecting gold, that has no other use except to be in the hands of speculators and utilized by them in the hope that they are going to cash in on a compounding of the problems of Britain.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman have any idea of how much we lost by way of deflation of the pound in relation to the credits we have extended to the British?

I wonder how many hundreds of mil-

lions of dollars we lost when the pound was devalued.

Mr. HANNA. I have given you the only figure I have up to now. I am trying to get those figures broken down. I have the figures that indicate about \$750 million overall—and we have a part of that. Just exactly how much has not yet been determined but I will try to get the figures just as quickly as I can.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAGAN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

PROGRESS IN VIETNAM

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, recently, the administration has made a particular effort to convince the American people that the war in Vietnam is showing marked progress. The trip home and the appearances of Ambassador Bunker and General Westmoreland were part of that strategy. The Vice President and Secretary of State often deny, with great emphasis, the suggestion that the military situation is stalemated. The American people being told again and again that progress will be made and victory assured if only they will be patient.

However, despite these enthusiastic representations, two recent articles from the New York Times deserve particular attention because they touch on larger questions of how progress can be measured in Vietnam.

On November 29, in an article filed in Washington by Hedrick Smith, the New York Times reported that American officials admit that North Vietnam "gained" from the battle of Dakto. General Westmoreland said, as the battle was apparently drawing to an end favorable to the United States, that Dakto represented "the beginning of a great defeat for the enemy." Defeat, of course, was to be measured by who controlled the hill, how many casualties were suffered on each side and so on. By these standards, American victory at Dakto might seem incontestable.

The New York Times, however, points out that such standards might themselves be misleading. While we now control hills 875, 1338, and 1416, these operations required the diversion of 15,000 troops from pacification efforts in the neighboring Provinces of Binh Dinh and Phuyen. One American official was quoted as having said:

We have had to cancel the pacification operation in Anlao Valley. In terms of Hanoi's strategy this is a crashing success.

The important but implicit point of that remark is that Hanoi measures its progress by different standards than the administration's. They are willing to give up control of several hills in a major battle, if that battle seriously interrupts and impedes the larger pacification effort. Their view of the war, in other words, seems to be measured in terms of

efforts to control population or maintain a state of continual tension in Vietnamese hamlets.

The New York Times also mentions, of less importance, the fact that the ratio of American to enemy troops in the recent battle of Dak To was not as favorable as it had been in earlier operations.

Finally, the New York Times reports that several officials in Washington acknowledge that we are fighting increasingly on terms set by our adversaries rather than ourselves.

Last spring, we were free-wheeling. We were deciding where and when to fight, we were taking the initiative . . .

One official was reported as having said:

Now we are reacting to their initiative and they are forcing us to shift our forces around. That is what the North Vietnamese said last summer that they would have to do this winter.

Dak To, Loc Ninh, and Con Thien are all operations which should be measured by realistic standards. And by such standards—standards which deal with pacification efforts, hamlet security, and ground initiative—the administration's claims of significant progress look dubious indeed.

Yesterday, meanwhile, the New York Times reporter in Saigon, Bernard Weinraub, filed a story dealing with an American mission private report which touches on yet another criterion of progress in Vietnam.

For some time, of course, it has been said that the battle in Vietnam must ultimately be a battle for the "hearts and minds" of the Vietnamese people. The American presence, it has been argued, can only succeed if it provides the opportunity for free expression of *mind and full commitment of heart* among our allies. Is our massive presence in Vietnam working against that goal? The document mentioned in the New York Times story of December 6 portrays American officials in the provinces as increasingly skeptical and worried about the effects of massive American presence on the people of Vietnam. The report declares that "many Vietnamese believe that Americans in Vietnam have been so dominant, especially in the direction of the war, that the very sovereignty of Vietnam is threatened." And Vietnamese sovereignty, of course, is the putative goal of the American presence in the first place.

The report expresses "gloom" over what is called "a strange drift from reality regarding the U.S. role in Vietnam." What strikes U.S. officials in Vietnam as a drift from reality can also be seen as a drift to realism. I do not believe, let me say, as some Vietnamese are reported as thinking, that America is in Vietnam to test new weapons or to provide an outlet for surplus production. But these misconceptions are less meaningful than the basic skepticism from which they obviously derive and which they obviously express with emphasis. When Secretary Rusk states that the war is being fought in order to protect our own national interest, is it surprising that a Vietnamese

legislator reportedly said, "Why should our young men be drafted to serve U.S. interests?" And when the United States increasingly takes control over many aspects of Vietnamese life in the name of Vietnamese sovereignty, is it any wonder that Vietnamese begin to resent rather than welcome our presence? And when, further, the Vietnamese Government surrenders military and political authority to the Americans by reason of lethargy or corruption, is it any wonder that Vietnamese citizens begin to doubt the justice and viability of the entire war?

All of these issues touch on the central, but the least easy to isolate, standard by which the course of the war should be measured. As long as the South Vietnamese feel no basic, overwhelming commitment to the war, and as long as their Government shows neither the will nor the capacity to pursue the struggle with singular energy, the Americans in Vietnam will be forced to take greater and greater control of the war and the institutional structure of South Vietnam in order to defend its own commitment in Vietnam. And thus, in turn, the Vietnamese grow bitter at American policy and presence in their country, further increasing tensions and alienating the population from an effort putatively carried out in its name. It is a vicious circle, a whirlpool which is gradually swallowing up the people of South Vietnam and the American policy in that country.

We seem to have forgotten that in September 1963, President John F. Kennedy said:

In the final analysis, it is their war. They are the ones who have to win it or lose it. We can help them, we can give them equipment, we can send our men out there as advisors, but they have to win it, the people of Vietnam.

Meanwhile, our adversaries continue to disrupt and to command the loyalty or subservience of contested hamlets. Meanwhile they continue to gain from the dissension and corruption and bitterness of those against whom they fight. Meanwhile, they continue to tie down American forces in conventional battles. And meanwhile, the South Vietnamese will erode.

I do not particularly welcome any of these developments. But I think it is absolutely foolish for honorable men not to face facts. I include two articles from the New York Times in the RECORD. And I recommend that their larger significance as well as their immediate meaning be contemplated by those who still view without significant reservation our current policy in Vietnam.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 29, 1967]

U.S. OFFICIALS SAY NORTH VIETNAM ALSO GAINED AT DAKTO: FIGHTING DREW OFF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM PACIFICATION

(By Hedrick Smith)

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Some American officials acknowledged today that North Vietnam, as well as the allied forces, had achieved some important gains from the fierce fighting that raged for three weeks in the Central Highlands around Dakto in South Vietnam.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the United States commander in South Vietnam, voiced the Johnson Administration's view-

point when he said last Wednesday that the battles around Dakto marked "the beginning of a great defeat for the enemy."

The North Vietnam press agency asserted today that heavy losses had been inflicted on the allies. Some United States Government analysts, while disputing Hanoi's casualty figures, acknowledge that the North Vietnamese may have made some tactical gains in the Dakto fighting.

U.S. TROOPS DIVERTED

They explain that an assessment of the fighting depends on the differing objectives of the two sides, the competing strategies of the American command in Saigon and the North Vietnamese tacticians in Hanoi. It also depends, they add, on the psychological impact of such battles on the American public.

The allies have won terrain and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, but the North Vietnamese have diverted American troops from the vital program of pacification in the coastal valleys of central Vietnam and may also have taken, for the time being, the military initiative away from the Americans.

General Westmoreland, seeking to grind down the enemy's strength and morale in a war of attrition capitalizing on American firepower and mobility, aims to destroy or disable as many organized North Vietnamese and Vietcong combat units as possible.

Inflicting heavy casualties on the North Vietnamese and Vietcong has a cumulative effect, he believes. He told President Johnson that it had already begun to turn the course of the war in the allies' favor.

Exposed military bases like Dakto are seen by American commanders as magnets for drawing the otherwise elusive enemy into battle. Indeed, around Dakto, United States commanders have jumped at the chance to "lock horns," as they put, with some 6,000 to 7,000 North Vietnamese regulars.

Although no final battle summaries have been released American officials estimate that about 1,600 North Vietnamese were killed, compared with some 290 Americans killed and 1,000 wounded, plus more than 200 South Vietnamese casualties.

United States troops seized heavily fortified enemy positions on Hill 875 and Hill 1338 and South Vietnamese airborne troops took Hill 1416 from North Vietnamese troops entrenched on the heights around Dakto.

The allied forces have so far fended off an enemy threat against the district capital of Dakto, a military base that is said to be used for harassment of infiltration trails from Laos and Cambodia. They have also averted the destruction of any American battalions—one of the objectives assigned to the North Vietnamese regiments at Dakto, according to General Westmoreland.

But United States military commanders in the field, as well as civilian officials, acknowledge that the North Vietnamese have succeeded in drawing off sizable American forces from the vital task of pacifying coastal valleys in Binh Dinh and Phuyen Provinces in central Vietnam.

In mid-October, there was one American battalion of about 700 men at Dakto. Now there are 14 American battalions and other units totaling 15,000 men, including most of the 173d Airborne Brigade from Phuyen Province and a brigade of the First Cavalry Division (Airmobile) from Binh Dinh Province.

"We have had to cancel the pacification operation in Anlao Valley," one American civilian official said. "In terms of Hanoi's strategy, this is a crashing success."

United States troops found documents on the body of one North Vietnamese battalion officer ordering him to defend his position "to the last man." To some American analysts, this suggests that Hanoi was prepared to sacrifice some units for the broader objective of disrupting the pacification pro-

gram, stretching American forces thin and demoralizing the American public by inflicting heavy casualties.

These analysts noted that while American casualties around Lakto were lighter than North Vietnamese casualties, the ratio was not as favorable in the Dakto region as in more conventional operations.

For example, officials report that one operation in Quangna and Quangtin Provinces—though less spectacular than Dakto—has resulted in about 2,000 enemy dead compared with about 200 American casualties. Nor has this operation, which started about Oct. 4, produced the bloody and potentially frustrating television reports for American viewers that have come out of the fighting at Dakto.

Beyond that, some officials in Washington see a shift in the over-all military situation in Vietnam since last spring. They note that the North Vietnamese took the initiative of starting the fighting at Conthien, near the demilitarized zone straddling the border between North and South Vietnam, in mid-September, and at Locninh, north of Saigon, late last month, and now again at Dakto.

"Last spring, we were freewheeling. We were deciding where and when to fight, we were taking the initiative with operations like Cedar Falls and Junction City," one American official said. "Now, we are reacting to their initiative and they are forcing us to shift our forces around. That is what the North Vietnamese said last summer that they would have to do this winter."

Which strategy is right—Hanoi's or Washington's? The test, United States officials believe, lies in whether the North Vietnamese can sustain their recent heavy casualties long enough to wear down American patience with the war. In the Administration's view, Hanoi's target is American public opinion.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 6, 1967]

U.S. REPORT FINDS GLOOM IN VIETNAM: ASSETS MANY IN SOUTH FEEL AMERICANS ARE DELIBERATELY PROLONGING THE CONFLICT

(By Bernard Weinraub)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM, December 5.—A weekly report privately drafted and distributed within the United States mission in South Vietnam portrays American officials posted in the provinces as gloomy about the war and the mood of the South Vietnamese people.

The two-page document, which was distributed today, says that there has been "an increasing tempo of VC terrorism and propaganda and, in some circles at least, a strange drift from reality regarding the U.S. role in Vietnam."

The report says that numerous Vietnamese now feel that the United States is "deliberately prolonging" the war and that "many Vietnamese believe that Americans in Vietnam have been so dominant, especially in the direction of the war, that the very sovereignty of Vietnam is threatened."

ONE WEEK IS COVERED

The report headed "Provincial Attitudes," covers a one-week period, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 2. The document indicates, however, that American officials in the field were meeting long-range—and growing—problems with the South Vietnamese.

The report discussed the Vietnamese attitude toward Americans, the South Vietnamese Government and army and the Vietcong.

"The theme that recurred most often was the continuing rise in VC terrorism and propaganda," the report said. In most cases, the aftermath appeared to be a declining confidence in the South Vietnamese Government's defense capabilities.

The report says that this theme was especially prevalent in the III Corps area, the section of the country around Saigon, and the IV Corps area, the Mekong Delta.

On the propaganda front, the report says, Vietcong cadres "enter hamlets escorted by armed squads, scatter leaflets, indoctrinate the people or, in the more secure hamlets, operate a portable speaker at the edge of town"—usually with "upsetting" results for public morale.

The document, quoting the final paragraph of a report from the Mekong Delta, added: "Unless the [Government] of South Vietnam is able to demonstrate visibly and convincingly that it is truly dedicated to the interests of the people, republic [the Thieu Government] will have no more support than any of its predecessors."

While American officials in recent weeks have produced optimistic public statements on the war effort and pacification, they have not dealt with the mood and the attitudes of the Vietnamese people. Over the last few months, however, officials in Saigon have noted an anti-American mood, especially in the Saigon newspapers.

The document is marked for "limited distribution" at the United States mission but is not classified.

DRAFT LAW CRITICIZED

A main complaint of Vietnamese, the report says, is against a new mobilization law that lowers the draft age from 20 to 18 and tightens deferments. The document indicates that many Vietnamese feel that the draft measure was spurred by United States pressure.

In Saigon, the document notes, a member of the new House of Representatives was reported to have said that the measure had been designed to "calm American public opinion because the American people do not take kindly to the mobilization of Americans for combat in Vietnam."

The document adds: "Another legislator reportedly said, 'Why should our young men be drafted to serve U.S. interests?'"

Discussing what it termed the "strange drift from reality regarding the U.S. role in Vietnam," the report said that in the III Corps area a "group of 12 middle-aged citizens" felt the mobilization law had been enacted at "the behest of the Americans, whose real aim is 'the extermination of as many Vietnamese as possible.'"

"A GUINEA PIG"

One of the group was then quoted as having said: "Our country is a guinea pig for the testing of new U.S. and Russian weapons."

In the IV Corps area, the report says, there was "a rumor heard among the educated elite" that the United States was "deliberately prolonging [the war] in order to provide an outlet for its surplus production."

The document said that there had been vehement protests against the partial mobilization decree scheduled to take effect Jan. 1. The law orders more rigorous study of all types of deferments, including those for academic, religious and professional reasons. All specialists needed for military service, such as doctors and engineers, will be subject to the draft until they reach the age of 45.

"Although most youths do not want to join the army," the report says, "they want even less to join the VC—but the only reason given is the harder life of the VC."

The document adds that the possibility of mobilization "had provoked hopes that the war may soon end, but almost all [youths] see it as continuing indefinitely."

"The hope for peace, when expressed, often reflected a dim conception of external forces beyond one's control," the report says. "Thus from Binhthuan in II Corps it was reported that the people believe the Americans will send more troops to Vietnam next year to end the war sooner and help the campaign of President Johnson for re-election to the Presidency."

WRONG GUY FOR THE WRONG POST AT THE WRONG TIME?

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the December 16 issue of Saturday Evening Post contains an article about Attorney General Ramsey Clark, written by Victor Navasky. The title of the article is the best definition I have yet seen about our present nonenforcer of the Nation's laws. The best thing that can be said about the article, once the reader is past the title, is that it provides an appropriate surrounding for one full-page ad and one very cute Post cartoon.

The reader will also learn that Ramsey Clark rides a bicycle, that he takes a shower following his RCAF calisthenics, occasionally works out with barbells, has an attractive wife who wears mod dresses and hums to herself, he drives a 1949 Oldsmobile convertible, wears a pair of red and blue Argyle anklets, occupies a back-room office on the fifth floor, rests his feet on the office wastebasket, likes to sip tea, holds the power of patronage over Federal judges and attorneys, attended fourth grade with JOSEPH TYNINGS, once got a job on a tramp steamer and saw the world, believes that "a good settlement is worth a lot more than a lawsuit"—who does not—has some occasional titillating phone conversations with Marvin Watson which usually begin with Clark saying "Hey" or "Howdy," munches potato chips—no brand named—by 8:30 a.m., comes home after a hard day's work at the office and is met by his wife who had remarked at breakfast that very day, "It's a good thing Ramsey's at Justice."

The article concludes with Ramsey and Georgia setting off into the fading sunset. Wherever they may be going, it certainly is not to battle crime as evidenced by mounting crime rates, rising disrespect for law and order, and loss of confidence in our judicial system to keep criminals in jail once the police are fortunate enough to get them there.

Since for all intents and purposes I have analyzed the most significant portions of the article, and in order to save the Government the cost of printing a full page in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I insert at this point in the RECORD the only worthwhile thing about the entire article, the title, the answer to which is obviously "Yes."

[From the Saturday Evening Post, Dec. 16, 1967]

WRONG GUY FOR THE WRONG POST AT THE WRONG TIME?

(By Victor S. Navasky)

JOYEUX NOEL?

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DERWINSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I recently issued the following statement urging Americans to curtail purchases of French products when Christmas shopping in order to "cooperate" with President de Gaulle's complaint about the U.S. financial "invasion" of his country:

We can co-operate with President DeGaulle in minimizing what he regards as an economic and financial "invasion" by the United States by avoiding purchase of French perfumes, wines, clothing, automobiles, and other products during the American Christmas shopping season.

In his November 27 press conference, DeGaulle denounced the United States dollar and "the inflation which it exports to others." He criticized the alleged "take-over" of French companies by American investors. Americans, in this connection, were criticized for spending too many dollars in France. DeGaulle said this was an "abuse" of France.

Americans have no desire to abuse or invade any foreign nation with our dollars. Let us save DeGaulle from the ominous spectre of our "inflated" dollars. This can be done during the yule-time season by not spending our dollars on French-made products. This would be a fine Christmas present for DeGaulle, dramatizing that we accord a serious, prompt, cooperative response to his words.

We do not want to see DeGaulle so upset about the menace of what he terms "dollar domination". All those who want to ease this apprehension could re-arrange travel itineraries to avoid spending dollars in France. They could cancel reservations on Air France and French ships. They could decline to buy any product made in France.

France is the nation that did more than any other to assist the United States in our earliest struggle for independence. Americans have in this century twice fought on French soil, side by side with brave Frenchmen, against a common foe. We think of our mutual cooperation when we see France's gift, the Statue of Liberty, upon entering New York harbor.

Our differences are not with the French as a people. It is the harsh voice of the demagogue, DeGaulle, that we resent. We, like the French, are a proud people.

Just as DeGaulle ignored the history of Franco-American amity, he betrayed the spirit of the World War Two resistance and the anti-Nazi crusade by disparaging the Jewish people and denouncing Israel. Indeed, DeGaulle has done incalculable harm to the security of France herself by weakening the unity of democracies. The withdrawal of France from NATO was followed by relentless Soviet exploitation—the thrust of Russian imperialism and militarism, hidden behind the robes of the Arabs. DeGaulle has done much through his policies to make possible the USSR's move into the Middle East and Mediterranean.

Russia has yearned for power in the Mediterranean since the days of Peter the Great. DeGaulle's anti-Israelism has facilitated the Soviet-Arab conspiracy aimed at the isolation and destruction of Israel. The Russians are using Arab passions on the Israel issue to gain power and influence. They are penetrating Syria, Egypt, Algeria, and other lands on the rim of the Mediterranean.

DeGaulle has created a vacuum in the Mediterranean dangerous to free nations by making a virtue of his insistence that there was no merit in the solidarity of democracies. He has shown callous cynicism in misrepresenting French attitudes toward both America and Israel.

It is not from the dollar nor from Americans or Jews that France needs to be "liberated". Frenchmen must decide whether their President is speaking in their name and in their benefit. Perhaps the hour is coming for the liberation of France from the excesses of her President.

I am pleased to note that there has been a response to my comments and insert as part of my remarks an article which appeared in the December 4 edition of Women's Wear Daily:

JOYEUX NOEL?

There'll be none for those pesky French if Rep. Edward Derwinski (R., Ill.) has his way. Because De Gaulle wants to minimize "economic and financial invasion" by the U.S., he proposes U.S. consumers boycott French wares this Christmas season. Rep. Derwinski mentions French clothing, perfume, wines, and autos on his ban list. He also suggests canceling reservations on Air France and French ships. Result: "A fine Christmas present for De Gaulle, dramatizing that we accord a serious, prompt, cooperative response to his words."

FARMERS GRAIN AND SOYBEAN RESERVE ACT OF 1968

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. KLEPPE] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the Farmers Grain and Reserve Act of 1968. This bill is designed to lock up, in the hands of farmers, 300 million bushels of wheat, 500 million bushels of feed grains, and 75 million bushels of soybeans.

This legislation is aimed at strengthening farm prices by effectively insulating present surpluses from the marketplace. It provides that when farmers are called upon to make delivery of grains they hold in storage under the reserve program, the Secretary of Agriculture may not offer them for sale at less than 100 percent of parity.

Primarily, this plan is designed to meet major objections to the Purcell bill which was defeated in the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee after extensive hearings. Many witnesses and a majority of the members of the subcommittee felt it did not provide adequate safeguards against dumping reserve stocks back into the market.

My bill is similar in some respects to one introduced earlier by several Senators, including GEORGE MCGOVERN, of South Dakota, and MILTON R. YOUNG, of North Dakota. It would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with producers to place wheat, feed grains, and soybeans in store, under their control, until needed to meet free market shortages or emergency situations. Commodity Credit Corporation would pay storage charges. There would be no interest charge to farmers participating in the program.

Loans on the stored commodities would be at 115 percent of the present support rate. For wheat, this would be \$1.44 per

bushel; for corn, \$1.21; for soybeans, \$2.87.

There is a strict formula governing termination of the contracts. Should the carryover of wheat drop to 15 percent of annual requirements, feed grains to 10 percent or soybeans to 5 percent, the Secretary would be authorized to terminate enough of the emergency contracts to replenish the free market supply by 5 percent in the case of wheat and feed grains and 3 percent in the case of soybeans.

To illustrate: if annual requirements for wheat totaled 1.4 billion bushels and free stocks fell below 210 million, the Secretary could issue a 60-day call for termination of contracts on 70 million bushels in the reserve stocks. Producers would then commence paying interest and storage charges on the wheat which had been called. They would have the option of selling the wheat and repaying the loan or continuing to hold it at their own expense. They would have 1 year to sell and settle or deliver the collateral.

This time element would give producers additional bargaining power to achieve higher prices. The 100 percent of parity resale restriction, which is not included in the Senate bill, would prevent USDA from dumping any grains or soybeans which might be delivered by farmers.

Producers would have the option of terminating their contracts upon notice given not less than 60 days before the beginning of the new marketing year. Rotation of stocks in the reserve to maintain good condition is authorized.

The bill I have introduced calls for a 300 million-bushel wheat reserve, rather than the 200 million specified in the Senate legislation. My bill also contains a provision which would permit withdrawal of stocks to meet disasters and emergency situations both at home and abroad.

With net farm income down 10 percent from 1966 and with farm operating costs moving higher and higher, immediate action is needed to bolster farm prices. I am convinced that enactment of the Farmers Grain and Soybean Reserve Act of 1968 would give farmers not only immediate income assistance but new hope for the future.

MINNESOTA BUSINESSMEN FAVOR REDUCED SPENDING

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has polled member businessmen in my State of Minnesota on the subject of spending and taxes. According to the poll results provided by Mr. Don Goodall, chamber of commerce legislative action general manager, an overwhelming number of businessmen polled, favor a reduction in Federal spending for fiscal 1968. The results also indicate that only a

handful would approve a tax increase without a comparable reduction in Federal spending. I include the appropriate poll results at this point in my remarks:

FINAL RESULTS, MINNESOTA OPINION POLL ON SPENDING AND TAXES, OCTOBER 11 TO NOVEMBER 6, 1967

PART A. GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT SPENDING AND TAXES

Total responses, Business and Congressional Action Committee members, 423.

1. Do you favor a reduction in Federal spending for Fiscal 1968?

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Yes | 405 |
| No | 5 |
| No opinion | 13 |

2. How much reduction in appropriations do you favor?

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| \$2 to \$4 billion | 22 |
| \$5 to \$7 billion | 88 |
| \$8 to \$10 billion | 129 |
| More than \$10 billion | 166 |

22. With regard to the proposed tax increase, which of the following most closely corresponds to your personal opinion?

| | |
|---|-----|
| For a tax increase, without qualification | 22 |
| For a tax increase, provided comparable reduction in spending | 240 |
| Against any tax increase | 159 |
| No opinion | 2 |

23. If a tax increase is voted, what amount of surcharge should be applied?

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 to 3 percent | 121 |
| 4 to 7 percent | 159 |
| 8 to 10 percent | 64 |
| Over 10 percent | 6 |
| No opinion | 73 |

24. Do you think the surcharge should be: Same for corporations and individuals...

| | |
|--|-----|
| Same for corporations and individuals | 297 |
| More for corporations than individuals | 81 |
| No opinion | 45 |

25. If there is a tax increase, do you feel it should be enacted:

| | |
|--|-----|
| For a 1-year period | 241 |
| For a 2-year period | 57 |
| For so long as U.S. efforts in Vietnam require higher revenues | 92 |
| No opinion | 33 |

"GI'S LAMENT"

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, there can be no question that the Americans most victimized and hurt by the present undisciplined excesses of a small minority are our U.S. fighting men in Vietnam, along with their families and friends here at home. Indicative of this is a poem submitted to me by an anguished parent whose son is presently serving in Vietnam. While the author of "GI's Lament" is unidentified, I agree with my constituent, Mr. Stanley Welsh, of Mankato, Minn., that it should be widely read and reflected upon. I inserted it in today's RECORD at this point in my remarks:

GI'S LAMENT

Take a man, then put him alone,
Put him 12,000 miles away from home.
Empty his heart of all but blood,
Make him live in sweat and mud.
This is the life I have to live,
And why my soul to the devil I give.

You "Peace Boys" rant from your easy chairs,
But you don't know what it's like "over there."

You have a ball without near trying,
While over there your boys are dying.
You burn your draft cards, march at dawn,
Plant your signs on the White House lawn.

You all want to ban the bomb,
"There's no real war," you say, "in Viet Nam."

Use your drugs and have your fun,
And then refuse to lift a gun.
There's nothing else for you to do,
And I'm supposed to die for you.

I'll hate you till the day I die,
You made me hear my buddy cry.
I saw his arm, a bloody shred,
I heard them say, "This one is dead."
It's quite a price he had to pay,
Not to live another day.

He had the guts to fight and die,
He paid the price, but what did he buy?
He bought your life by losing his.
But who gives a damn what a soldier gives?
His wife does, and maybe, his son,
But they're about the only ones!

WASHINGTON TELLS THE FARMER AGAIN

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, John Weber, editor and publisher of the Murray County Herald, Slayton, Minn., sees the new Labor Department order pertaining to farm youth employment as an unnecessary threat to useful, needed employment and unnecessary Federal interference with normal farm operations. So do I. I include Mr. Weber's editorial at this point in my remarks for the benefit of my colleagues:

WASHINGTON TELLS THE FARMER AGAIN

Under a 1966 congressional amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz has authorized a new order regarding employment of youths under 16 years of age that not only can deny useful and wanted employment to youths but should scare the daylight out of farmers who permit such youths to have part-time farm employment.

From now on our local farmers may be prosecuted by the federal government for permitting a hired lad to engage in any one of 16 "hazardous" tasks on the farm. Among such tasks is that of driving a tractor having more than 20 horsepower!

The new order is being imposed by the Secretary of Labor because the death rate among farm people "is exceeded only by miners and construction workers" according to the National Safety Council. Why legislation seems necessary is difficult to understand since every farmer in our locality, at least, knows that he is liable to his employees for the employer's negligence. Under Minnesota law, the ceiling for wrongful death (negligence of the employer) is \$35,000. And there is no legal ceiling on the farmer's negligence which results in injury other than death. Minnesota awards have gone as high as \$150,000 for the life-long disability.

Since farmers are well aware of the consequences of their negligence, whether the employee be over or under 16 years of age, it is difficult to understand what advantage there can be in the new order by Secretary

Wirtz. Our "bad-boy" thought for the day, however, is that the new order makes it necessary to add heaven knows how many inspectors to the federal payroll to see that the farmers of America make certain that no youth under 16 is hired for any one of 16 hazardous farm chores.

LSD CURBS NEEDED

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have joined in sponsoring a measure to outlaw the possession or use of LSD without medical prescription. If there is not sufficient time to get action on the bill before Congress quits for the year, I am hopeful the Congress will give it highest priority treatment next year.

We owe it to our children to put this dangerous, little-understood drug off limits before it causes further tragedies. It has been associated with murders, suicides, birth malformation and all manner of mental aberrations. The sooner we act to control its improper use, the better off the public will be.

Mr. Speaker, current Federal law does not make it illegal for individuals to possess LSD for their personal consumption. My measure would rectify this situation by making it a crime to possess LSD or other hallucinogenic drugs without a licensed prescription.

I might add that quite a furor developed when Food and Drug Commissioner Goddard made statements seeming to minimize the dangers of marihuana recently. In the hearings on LSD conducted by our Interstate Committee, it became apparent Mr. Goddard had been misquoted out of context to a degree. He indicated, as we might suspect, that the use of less addictive drugs is often the first step toward habitual use of more devastating narcotics, such as heroin. Serious drug addiction then follows.

Obviously, the "turned off, turned out" people should "turn on and tune in" to the real danger of hopeless drug addiction which can flow from use of hallucinogenics.

NEW ENGLAND NEEDS A NATIONAL CEMETERY

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that at the present time there is no national cemetery located anywhere in New England. The closest such cemetery, which is available and not fully occupied, is Arlington, Va. Obviously, this great distance, and the fact

that space in Arlington is severely limited, makes it inconvenient, and often impossible, for New England veterans to be buried there.

The right to be buried in a national cemetery, which we grant to all veterans, is therefore being denied in many instances today by the lack of conveniently located facilities. We owe it to the veterans of New England and their families to establish a new cemetery, appropriately located in our region so that their loved ones will be able to pay proper tribute to their memories.

The United States will soon be obliged to expand its national cemetery system. Many of the present sites are already filled to capacity, and others are approaching the saturation point. Last January, I introduced the bill H.R. 3744, to establish a national cemetery somewhere in New England. I personally feel that Rindge, N.H., is an appropriate site, for it is there the famous Cathedral of the Pines is located. However, the question of the exact location of the cemetery is less important than having a national cemetery established somewhere in New England.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to place in the RECORD at this point an editorial which recently appeared in the *Claremont Daily Eagle* as further testimony that we New Englanders want and need a national cemetery. Hopefully, when the national cemetery system is next expanded, as soon it must be, New England veterans will not be again forgotten.

NEED FOR MORE NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Need for more burial lots for veterans in national cemeteries is becoming increasingly recognized. Well over a year ago Rep. James C. Cleveland of New London brought the question into the open by introducing legislation for a national cemetery in New England.

At that time the New Hampshire congressman proposed its location at Rindge, New Hampshire, near the famous Cathedral of the Pines—an internationally recognized, completely non-denominational shrine dedicated to the memory of all war dead.

"More important, however," he said, "is the question of locating a suitable national cemetery within reasonable distance of the families of deceased veterans. The right to be buried in a national cemetery . . . is, in fact, being denied by lack of facilities . . ."

In November, 1967, the question has been raised again—this time by the American Legion in its monthly newsmagazine.

Telling of introduction in Congress of a national cemetery bill at the Legion's request, the article cites the growing crisis stemming from lack of room in such cemeteries.

Of the 98 cemeteries which it lists, only 69 have any available gravesites left; the rest are quite generally closed for new burial arrangements.

And 22 states (New Hampshire among them) lack either any national cemetery or one with available grave space.

"Even Arlington," the magazine says, "known largely because of its proximity to our nation's capital and the noteworthy and great who are buried there, is in a space jam. It will have to close around 1986 if space is not found."

"Only development of an expansion area on the South Post of Fort Myer, along with an emergency set of restrictions limiting eligibility, have made it possible for Arlington to remain open even that long."

And one of the largest—Long Island Na-

tional Cemetery at Farmingdale, N.Y., with well over 120,000 interments now—will probably have to close by 1975, due to its proximity to the great New York metropolitan area.

One of the Legion's goals, in the bill now before Congress, is to coordinate administration of the national cemetery system under a single department which would replace the present patchwork arrangement.

As a corollary to this, it proposed a planned and orderly system, whose development could be gradual. The federal government has estimated the cost of such a system at around two billion dollars, projected to the year 2000.

The government is quoted as saying that "further expansion of the national cemetery system would inevitably be both inequitable and extremely costly." It is said to suggest the payment of cash burial allowances as a substitute.

Such money payments, the Legion insists, cannot supplant the privilege of burial in a place of honor in a national cemetery. Those who want to be buried there are motivated by reasons of honor and pride, not economy.

We maintain now, as we did in July, 1966, that, whatever the course of the war in Vietnam, use of national cemeteries and demand for their facilities will continue to grow over the years.

If the system expands, as it obviously must, New Hampshire and New England should not be ignored. K.D.W.

AN INDIVIDUALIST LOOKS AT RACIAL HATE

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in the November issue of the *Freeman*, Miss Anne Wortham makes the point:

Living as individuals would be far easier if white and black racists would take their groupism away from this world.

Miss Wortham's comments in this issue follow publication of her article "Individualism and Racism," in the January 1966 issue and come as a response to those who ask why, as a Negro, she does not subscribe to the black power, black racist, beat whitey doctrines, the doctrines of hatred so prevalent today.

Her answer is:

I spent my growing years in the right environment and heard all the "right" dogma but I turned out to be the wrong product. Everyone wants to know why. Why? Because I am an individualist.

Her point is that if each person tended more to being an individual rather than in trying to fight against "those of us who love life" and who want to "live in peace," there would be no conflict.

Her solution to present trends which nurture hatred between people is that—

You give it no sanction. You don't plead with a sniper—you don't give goods to a man who has just finished looting another man's property—you don't claim as "victims" those who stood by when trouble was brewing and did nothing, said nothing—you don't forgive the inexcusable . . . you don't deal with people who ask your help in the tone of a threat.

This is her solution for those who demand and intimidate and force—the Kings and the Carmichaels and the white racists who would deny individual men the right to live without subscribing to a particular brand of hatred.

Miss Wortham raises critical points, not the least of which is revealed in her own characterization that she was the "wrong product," instead of stating that she was one of the possible products of that particular environment.

I include her comment in the RECORD at this point:

BECAUSE I AM AN INDIVIDUALIST

Prior to and after having written the attached article, I have been swamped with questions from racists, liberals, and conservatives—Negroes, Whites, and Jews—Africans, Englishmen, and Israelis. Most of the questions boil down to this: "But what was so different about your environment that leads you to think as you do?"

You see, I am a Negro. I was born and raised in the segregated town of Jackson, Tennessee. I attended college at that famous pillar of "Negro civil rights"—Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. I grew up in a segregated town; I worked as maid for white women; I was taught in college that I had to "catch up and beat them"; I have been discriminated against once in Washington, D.C. But . . . a Negro demonstrator once called me a traitor; some college classmates hinted that I was an "Uncle Tom"; a work supervisor called me a maverick; a white "liberal" I worked with accused me of committing treason against my race. In other words, I spent my growing years in the "right" environment and heard all the "right" dogma but I turned out to be the wrong product. Everyone wants to know why. Why? Because I am an individualist. It is as an individualist that I address myself to you.

There are the Southern white racists, the Northern white "liberals," the militant Negro racists, and the moderate Negro racists. At one time or another depending on the circumstances, these groups are thought of by most in our country as being on opposite sides of the issue. This is a fallacy. There is another group of people in this country who stand in opposition to those who are opposed only in their means but who all have the same end in mind. What many fail to recognize is that the proponents of Negro civil rights, black power, and white or black supremacy are all on the same side of the issue. On the other side are people like me—the individualist—who have no need for group identification. These people, of all races and with varied backgrounds, do not sacrifice themselves to others and do not ask that others sacrifice their lives to them.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OR COLLECTIVE WISHES

Those of us who have not had to think in terms of race before are now being intimidated by a race of people who are demanding much more than a chance to live. With the help of their white cohorts, they have succeeded in jeopardizing the lives of us all by demanding that we sacrifice our individual rights to their collective wishes. Pushing Congress to implement the theory of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need" is leading us all into collectivized slavery.

Because I am a Negro, I would like to make public my thorough disgust for the stand so many have taken as speakers for Negroes. They may speak for Negro racists. But they do not speak for those individuals for whom being a Negro means no more and is as inconsequential as a thimble of water dropped into the ocean. Being a Jew, a white Christian, a Negro, or a Puerto Rican is by no means a satisfactory or realistic measure of man as far as individualists are concerned.

And living as individuals would be far easier if white and black racists would take their groupism away from this world, to another universe where man does not exist. For what they preach is anti-life, anti-man.

This summer, a well-known news commentator made the following observation: "... a formless, generalized hatred of white people is not easy to answer. It may be impossible. If anyone knows the answer I have not heard it."

THERE IS A SOLUTION

There is an answer. That answer is to give no sanction to and no excuses for hatred. This summer's rioting, looting, and sniping was an expression of hatred for life—which means, productivity—which means, responsibility—which means, choosing to think for oneself and acting on one's own volition. This summer's madness was just one more revelation of the fact that hatred for a responsible, productive, and rational life has been transformed into hatred for a group of people. Not all white men are responsible, productive, and rational persons; but many of them are, and many Negroes are, too. Yet, when some Negroes say "I hate Whitey," they are not speaking of particular men; they are speaking from emotions that reject the basic principles of human life. When they express their hate, they not only do harm to themselves but they make it difficult for those of us who love life to live in peace.

Why the hate? Why the escalation of that expression? It is simply that it is easier to have hatred that is sanctioned by the hated than to live in peace with one's neighbors. When one hates, one must negate something. In this case, many Negroes have negated their own self-interest as well as the individual rights of others. Hatred is a negative emotion and it begets only the negative. But if told he is justified in his hatred, a man possessed by that ugly emotion will not question his motives; instead, he will go full-force toward destroying what he hates—those who pleaded their "guilt," thereby giving him the "gun" he turns on them.

WITH JUSTICE FOR ALL

How do you deal with the brand of hatred we've experienced in the past months? You give it no sanction, no money, no food—nothing. You do it justice; you do not give it mercy. Mercy in the form of OEO projects, free food, clothing, housing, medicare, and Presidential Commissions is not the answer. A race of people is strangling this nation and they are doing so at the expense of the rights of others. When a man chooses to use force to obtain values, he is no longer to be dealt with as a man; he is to be dealt with as the brute he is. (By force, I mean anything from government welfare agencies that cannot operate except by forced taxation, to the use of bricks, clubs, and guns). You don't plead with a sniper—you don't give goods to a man who has just finished looting another man's property—you don't claim as "victims" those who stood by when trouble was brewing and did nothing, said nothing—you don't forgive the inexcusable—you don't give patient audience to your destroyer—you don't give your destroyer reason to count on your pity or your guilt—you don't deal with people who ask your help in the tone of a threat.

You don't pity; you grant justice. Pity offers an escape from reality; it is a blank check on and license to evil. We have ample proof that such pity and mercy are destructive. Justice is recognition of the fact that one must never seek or grant the unearned and undeserved, neither in matter nor in spirit. And the only justice that can be granted to those who demand the fruits of another man's effort is indifference. They must know, too, that once they initiate force on another man they relinquish their hold to all rights and will be dealt with accordingly.

The real victims of our state of affairs,

however, are the individualists. As one among this group, I ask to be left alone and to be relieved of being forced by my government to pay for the evils of others. I have good reason to believe that I am not alone.

I thank you for reading what I have to say. It is my hope that you will join me in doing all you can to protect the rights of the individual from encroachment by groups and by government.

A FURTHER INQUIRY ON THE OTEPKA CASE

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, former President Woodrow Wilson, an astute scholar of Government, stated in his book, "Congressional Government."

Unless Congress have and use every means of acquainting itself with the acts and the disposition of the administrative agents of the government, the country must be helpless to learn how it is being served; and unless Congress both scrutinize these things and shift them by every form of discussion, the country must remain in embarrassing, crippling ignorance of the very affairs which it is most important that it should understand and direct.

Although some might not entirely agree with his appraisal of the nature of the congressional function, in the opinion of Wilson "the informing function of Congress should be preferred even to its legislative function."

Had it not been for one body of Congress, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the subjects of laxity in security practices at the State Department and the dishonest devices to which certain State officials would resort to eliminate a recalcitrant fellow official, would still be to the country a matter of "embarrassing, crippling ignorance."

It is with the informing function of Congress in mind that I have dealt rather extensively with the Otepka case in the past. It is hoped that the approximately 49,000 copies of each issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which are dispatched on each legislative day have helped interested parties keep abreast of the Otepka case. As Wilson further stated:

It is the proper duty of a representative body to look diligently into every affair of government and to talk much about what it sees. It is meant to be the eyes and the voice, and to embody the wisdom and will of its constituents.

To date, an inquiry has been sent to State regarding the justification of classifying the lengthy transcript of the Otepka hearings. An answer is still to be received. In addition, an exchange of letters with the Justice Department has not as yet clarified the matter of possible perjury charges against two former State Department officials.

In my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 22 it was observed that the issue of the mutilation of documents, a violation of a Federal statute, has to date not been satisfactorily set-

tled. It will be remembered that a number of the 13 charges brought against Otto Otepka alleged that he was responsible for the mutilation of certain documents but that he was not necessarily personally guilty of the actual mutilation.

At the outset of the hearings, these charges were dropped, leaving the identity of the actual perpetrators a mystery. Also in need of clarification is the matter of the destruction of potential evidence, the two reels of Otepka's taped conversation, which were requested for introduction into the hearings by Otepka's lawyer.

I am accordingly writing to the Secretary of State for additional information on these issues. The letter follows:

HON. DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As you may recall, Mr. John Ordway's letters of Sept. 23 and November 14, 1963 detailing the original thirteen charges raised by the Department of State against Otto F. Otepka included charges to the effect that Mr. Otepka had "mutilated" official documents.

During a period of correspondence between the Department and Mr. Otepka's counsel, it became evident that the Department's allegations were significantly "clarified" and the Department eventually stated that it was merely alleging that Mr. Otepka was "responsible" for the "mutilation" of certain documents, but that he had not personally carried out the "mutilations."

In making these "clarifications" the Department has failed to answer requests of Mr. Otepka's counsel that the Department furnish information to him detailing the identity of the person or persons who committed the actual "mutilation."

In addition to myself, many other Members of Congress, the general public, and government employees in particular, are greatly disturbed by the issue of "mutilation" and it is therefore a subject which needs the earliest clarification by the Department to assure continued confidence in the personnel practices of the Department of State.

That the general public—and particularly government employees—are aware of the charges is evident from news items published, especially, in the *Government Employees Exchange*. Specifically, the May 31, 1967 issue correctly predicted that specifications regarding the "mutilation" of documents would be dropped by the Department at the outset of the hearing. This later happened. The *Exchange* also stated that one of the reasons for the decision to drop the charges was based on the fear that these persons, who might have been called before the hearing by Mr. Otepka's counsel, "have already indicated that they will reveal the identities of the 'top persons' in the Department of State who had instructed them to 'mutilate' the documents and to 'plant them' in Mr. Otepka's burn bags in such a way as to make it appear Mr. Otepka had carried out the 'mutilation.'"

I should appreciate your personal comments on this quotation from the *Exchange* in a letter to me identifying the person or persons who actually carried out the "mutilation."

I would also like to be advised of the date on which the Department of State first established the facts regarding the perpetrator or perpetrators of the "mutilation" and what disciplinary action has been taken. Also, have the facts been forwarded to the Justice Department for possible prosecution? If so, when?

Another subject which needs urgent clarification concerns the Department's alleged admission that the tapes of Mr. Otepka's

telephone calls, which his counsel requested in connection with Mr. Otepka's hearing, were destroyed by "erasing."

Again, for clarification and to indicate the general knowledge of the matter I quote from the *Exchange*. This issue appeared July 12, 1967.

"The State Department, through Mr. Jaffe, had already earlier acknowledged for the record of the Otepka Hearings that the 'bugging' in fact had taken place. However, the source continued, the State Department, through Mr. Jaffe, had also insisted that it could not make the two reels of tape of the twelve 'bugged' conversations available because, according to the State Department, the reels had been erased by Clarence Jerome Schneider, a State Department security electronics specialist..."

In addition to having your comments on this second excerpt from the *Exchange*, I also believe it important to have your specific verification or denial of the above statement that the Department alleges that the "reels had been erased by Clarence Jerome Schneider." Has the Department established whether Mr. Schneider, in erasing the tapes, acted on his own authority and initiative or under authority or instruction of some other person in the Executive Branch of the Government. Also, are the Department's alleged claims in regard to the erasing of the tapes based on affidavits, depositions, statements or other documents signed by Mr. Schneider?

If such documents exist, that is, documents signed by Mr. Schneider regarding the erasing of the tapes, were they exclusively of his own composition or were texts, or portions of texts, prepared by other persons in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and given to Mr. Schneider for signing or for inclusion in any document which he signed.

Finally, has the matter of the "bugging" of Mr. Otepka's telephone and room and of the erasing of the tapes been referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution? If it has, when was this done?

In a final attempt to be as clear as possible I will briefly list the questions I am asking.

1. Who are the persons (or person) actually responsible for the "mutilation" of documents?
 2. On what date did the Department of State first establish the facts regarding the "mutilation" of documents?
 3. What disciplinary action has been taken, concerning "mutilation" within the Department?
 4. Have the facts of the "mutilation" been forwarded to the Justice Department for possible prosecution? And when?
 5. What are your general comments on the quotations from the *Exchange*?
 6. Does the State Department claim Mr. Schneider erased the tapes?
 7. Did Mr. Schneider do this on his own or someone else's authority?
 8. Whose authority was involved?
 9. Are statements attributed to the Department of State concerning the erasing of the tapes based on statements, depositions or documents signed by Mr. Schneider?
 10. Were statements signed by Mr. Schneider his own, or were they wholly, or in part, prepared by another person or persons and if so who is this person or persons?
 11. Has the matter of the "bugging" and erasing of tapes been referred to the Justice Department for possible prosecution? When?
- I would appreciate your earliest clarification of these points and answers to the questions which I have raised. I'm sure you will agree that to preserve the confidence of the public, and that of other government employees, in the personnel practices of the Department of State, answers must be made known.

Sincerely

JOHN M. ASHBROOK,
Member of Congress, 17th District of Ohio.

THE ENEMY IS MOSCOW

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, those educators, professors, politicians, and students who protest, on the basis of morality, the U.S. position of firmness in Vietnam should give some thought to the news item which appeared in various newspapers yesterday, December 6. The front page headline of the Washington Daily News of December 6 reads: "VC Kill 121 Tribesmen With Flamethrowers in War's Worst Atrocity."

It is indeed hard to explain why the Vietnam protestors ignore the record of brutality compiled by the Vietcong when they apply their standards of morality. Or why they will not come to grips with the Communist principle of terror which has been practiced over the past half decade, and which originated in Moscow. It is indeed the irony of ironies that the protestors have launched a moral offensive against the forces which have sacrificed most to counter aggression while, at the same time, remaining strangely silent about the source of this century's greatest threat to mankind, the Soviet Union and its comrades in other countries who follow the basic Communist goal of world domination.

I insert the article, "VC Massacre 121 Civilians" from the Washington Daily News, of December 6, in the RECORD at this point:

FLAMETHROWER ATTACK ON VILLAGES: VC MASSACRE 121 CIVILIANS

SAIGON, December 6.—An official investigation disclosed that Viet Cong terrorists using a flamethrower killed 121 Montagnard men, women and children in the worst massacre of civilians in the Vietnam war, a U.S. spokesman said tonight.

He said another 47 tribesmen were hospitalized with burns after the Viet Cong set fire to some of the Thatched huts in the villages of Dak Son East and Dak Son West yesterday. The villages are 74 miles northeast of Saigon and 25 miles West of the Cambodian border.

The official report came from James Magee, an employee of the Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office who flew to the twin villages crammed with refugees of war following reports yesterday that 300 of the 2000 villagers had died. This figure was later scaled down by U.S. officials.

EARLY REPORT

An earlier report today said 47 were killed and 40 to 50 villagers burned in the attack carried out by a band of about 800 Viet Cong who charged into the villages with flamethrowers and hand grenades.

U.S. officials in Saigon said American helicopter gunners killed a regimental commander and 16 other North Vietnamese troops on a South Vietnam coastal hilltop. They said they believed the major was the highest ranking north Vietnamese officer slain in combat.

The helicopter gunships swarmed over the hill, spitting streams of fire in a 75-minute fight that ended when U.S. infantrymen swept over the summit 360 miles north of Saigon yesterday.

The GIs found five pounds of documents identifying the major, the spokesman said. The gunships apparently caught him by surprise. A U.S. official said no higher ranking North Vietnamese invader had been reported killed in action. "We don't recall any of higher rank," he said.

RED REGIMENT

A North Vietnamese regiment includes about 1200 men. Hanoi sends comparatively few such ranking officers into the South. The major was caught about 10 miles below Da Nang. Possibly he was planning a major attack when caught and killed.

In other developments, Air Force giant B-52s struck communist positions 12 miles north of South Vietnam and on the Cambodian border area today, spokesmen said. U.S. jets flew 89 missions thru clouds against military targets in North Vietnam's Southern Panhandle yesterday.

COUNT DOWN

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ZWACH] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, the other day I received a telephone call from one of the county-seat towns in my Sixth Congressional District telling me that plans had been made to eliminate the second mail delivery in the downtown area. The businessmen and county officials were very much concerned over this action because the ink had scarcely dried on the legislation calling for an increase in postage rates and now they were going to get poorer service for that increased cost.

Now I have an editorial from one of my Sixth District newspapers telling of the slow mail service the newspaper subscribers are getting.

The paper in question is located in Benson, Minn. The people who are complaining of the poor delivery service live in Starbuck, 22 miles straight north of Benson on State Highway 29.

When the Benson newspaper is too late to be accepted at the Benson Post Office for out-of-town dispatching, copies are driven to Willmar, 32 miles away. The newspapers for Starbuck are then dispatched from Willmar to St. Cloud, 55 miles away, and from there to Starbuck, 71 miles, making a 158-mile trip to get 22 miles.

But now, the editor says, a new dispatching has been worked out. The newspapers now go from Willmar to Minneapolis, 93 miles, and then 116 miles back to Starbuck, a journey of 209 miles to cover the 22 miles between Benson and Starbuck.

This is hardly the type of service my constituents expect out of increased postage rates.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the story of this strange mail journey which appeared in the November 28 issue of the Swift County News, Benson, Minn.:

COUNT DOWN

When newspapers criticize government in business, they are immediately questioned

about the subsidy they've been getting through their second class mailing permit. And, in the past, newspapers have been receiving a tremendous mailing break compared to other areas—with the exception of "junk".

However, newspaper mailing costs are escalating by leaps and bounds and are soon due to soar again. This is only right, but at the same time our service has been deteriorating to a ridiculous level.

Every night we don't get either paper to the post office before 6:30 p.m., we take all the area towns and rural routes to Willmar to make certain they will reach subscribers the next day. This jaunt is not only added expense, it's a pain in the backside.

Well, would you believe, every now and then the papers don't get out the next day anyway. Some trucker takes them past the post office, someone puts them on the wrong truck, and/or other mishaps too tricky for anyone but the post office to understand. For instance, Starbuck routes have been getting their Monitors a day late. We were told a long time ago if we had the Starbuck mail bag at Willmar before 10:30 p.m., the papers would go to St. Cloud and then to Starbuck. That sounds a bit out of the way, but it's a short distance compared to what really happens. After some complaining—due to Starbuckians not receiving their Monitors—we found that Starbuck papers go from Willmar, to a sorting station, or whatever, at the Minneapolis airport and then to Starbuck.

Yes, I'm gray and balding, too, for this and other reasons, but I should explain that local and area postmasters and post office employees have given us the best of cooperation and done everything possible to help move The Monitor and News to subscribers.

EGG ROLL TO PIZZA ON \$63 MILLION

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ZWACH] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, when I look at all of the Government programs designed to protect people from knowing the feel of poverty, I wonder, sometimes, if we are in fact insulating new generations from the very stimuli they often need to cause them to make extraordinary contributions to the world.

As an example, I would like to cite Mr. Jenö Paulucci, of Duluth, Minn. When he was a lad, he said, his father worked for \$4.20 a day for 13 hours work, 6 days a week. The young Jenö, himself, scavenged coal along railroad tracks and peddled homemade wine.

Once I stood in a long, slow relief line awaiting handouts.

He recalled.

I couldn't stomach myself doing this so I got out of the line and I never returned.

Mr. Paulucci started to raise bean-sprouts in the basement of his home as an extra income aid. He started to expand and in time, in the economically depressed area of northeastern Minnesota, became a major producer of Chinese foods.

Just recently, this organization, Chun King, was sold for a reported \$63 mil-

lion. And now Mr. Paulucci, not content to rest on his laurels, plans to start another food company, specializing in Italian foods.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a news story which appeared in the November 13 issue of the New York Daily News about this outstanding individual, as follows:

EGG ROLL TO PIZZA ON \$63 MILLION

(By Kenneth McKenna)

Jenö Paulucci's marketing talents were enough to turn a small Minnesota bean-sprout processor into a major producer of Chinese foods called Chun King. Last year, he was paid \$63 million in cash for the company.

Now Paulucci, 48, is off on a new venture. He just changed the name of Northland Foods Inc., which he owns, into Jenö's Inc., through which he will sell such ethnic goodies as Jenö's pizza and Jenö's Italian foods.

Why does a man with \$63 million get himself immersed in business once more? "We never thought he would stop working," an associate said, "He's a continuous guy. Once a year, he takes a fishing vacation, but even then he fishes 18 hours a day. You can't keep up with him."

Paulucci's energy and aggressiveness gained him a national reputation as the "chow mein king." But much of the credit for Chun King's spectacular success went to the amusing commercials created by Stan Freberg, the writer, comedian and advertising man.

FREBERG AND PIZZA

Freberg's wit also will be backing the first national advertising campaign for Jenos. One 60-second commercial will show a person chomping on a rival-brand pizza. "You've got BAD pizza," he will be told, in an obvious slap at odor commercials. Another has a buxom young lass in a television studio. She keeps trying to get the camera to dwell on her face but the cameraman is more interested in her figure.

Paulucci is betting a slew of ad dollars that the public will start chuckling and buying Jenö's line of foods and, perhaps, win him a second crown as "the pizza king."

Freberg faces a challenge in trying to match his Chun King commercial chatter that won several awards. Most people can still remember the scene in the elevator in which a salesman type is lecturing a captive audience on the virtues of Chinese foods. The audience, of course, turns out to be Chinese.

Paulucci's experiences in his early life certainly accounts for his ambition.

In a speech to junior college students last summer, he talked about his father being paid \$4.20 a day for 13 hours' work, six days a week. The future executive used to scavenge coals along railroad tracks and peddle homemade wine. "Once I stood in a long, slow relief line awaiting handouts," he recalled, "I couldn't stomach myself doing this. So I got out of the line and I never returned."

FRANCE SHOULD SETTLE HER OUTSTANDING DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLODY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, recent attacks upon the American dollar fol-

lowing devaluation of the British pound sterling suggest the advisability of countermeasures against France and some other nations on account of past-due indebtedness from World Wars I and II. The announced plan of Monsieur, le General de Gaulle to eliminate the dollar as a reserve currency and to try to reinstate the gold standard is more than mere effrontery and ingratitude. It indicates, instead, that le General chooses to ignore and, in a sense, repudiate France's just obligations to this Nation totalling more than \$7 billion.

The World War I debt alone, including principal and simple interests totals more than \$6,850,000,000. If the De Gaulle government would honor just this part of its legal obligation our balance-of-payments condition would show a sharp improvement and the continuing depletion of our gold supply would be reversed.

Each year, on June 15, the Treasury sends out statements to the French and other World War I debtor nations with no response except from tiny Finland which has met its payments regularly and without excuse or whimpering. The legality of this debt has been consistently recognized by the parties and there has been no occasion to seek relief in the International Court of Justice—if that were possible—because the validity and amount of the debt has never been questioned. The last time the French Government presented an excuse for non-payment she pleaded a "inability" to pay and urged that the debt should be renegotiated—a procedure which has been followed twice since 1929.

Part of our Nation's difficulty is undoubtedly the even larger indebtedness of Great Britain, as well as smaller debts due from Italy, Belgium, and other allies and a number of other nations which are now in the Communist orbit.

The possibility that court action may not be feasible should not deter the Secretary of the Treasury from renewing in unequivocal language a demand for prompt and orderly settlement of the French and other allied indebtedness from World Wars I and II, as well as other past due grants and loans remaining unpaid. Repayment of the more than \$7 billion owed by the French Government would total more than the tax surcharge which the administration is seeking to impose on the American people.

I urge Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler to take immediate action to compel payment or reasonable settlement of the World War I debt of the French Government to the United States.

At any rate, faced with a huge and virtually unmanageable deficit, the administration should seek not only to curb and reduce expenditures on nondefense programs, it should seek every other avenue for improving the American economy and the condition of the American dollar at home and abroad. Through a determined effort of the administration combined with public support, world opinion could be brought to bear upon the Government of France to face up to its responsibilities as a solvent nation to pay its just obligations including its outstanding debts to the United States.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. FISHERIES AGREEMENTS

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. POLLOCK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, today the United States and the Soviet Union begin discussions on two vital fisheries agreements due to expire shortly.

The first of these agreements, signed in December 1964, established certain areas on the high seas outside of our contiguous zone around Kodiak Island in which Russian bottom fishing with mobile trawl gear is prohibited during the months of July through October of each year. These measures were taken in order to minimize damage to American King crab pots and other gear by Soviet trawlers. This agreement is scheduled to expire Thursday, December 14.

The second agreement, negotiated last February, deals with a number of questions relating to Russian fishing off the coasts of Alaska, Washington, and Oregon, and includes questions relating to the 12-mile contiguous fisheries zone of the United States. The agreement also established certain areas on the high seas outside 12 miles where Soviet trawling would be prohibited. The agreement, which expires February 13, 1968, incorporates a commitment to meet prior to that time to review the provisions and decide on future arrangements.

The negotiations are of particular importance because of declining King crab catch and the disastrous 1967 fishing season in Alaska. American fishermen deserve protection in the fishing grounds off our own shores. I am hopeful that the new agreements will benefit the United States.

HAS RUSSIAN COMMUNISM SOFTENED?

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, we are constantly having it suggested to us that Russian communism has softened—that it is no longer cruel.

Frankly I cannot accept such thinking. Today my mail contained in the Republican National Congress Committee "Issue of the Day" a description of the new Berlin Wall as described in December 8 Time magazine.

Mr. Speaker, I insert this statement at this point in the RECORD:

WALL INDICTS REDS

The December 8 Time magazine description of the Communists' new Berlin Wall is a chilling reminder of the brutality and desperation of the puppet government of East Germany. At a cost of millions, the Com-

munist are building a new wall along the entire 99.5-mile border around West Berlin.

What does it take to keep people from deserting Communism for freedom? Time notes that Red boss Walter Ulbricht's new wall involves nine successive rows of obstacles in a 300-foot wide strip.

First, there are two five-foot high fences. One of them, at the slightest touch, sets off alarms. Just behind the fences is a dog run where 247 German shepherds prowl. Past the dog run are trip wires for signal flares.

Time, referring to the escapee, says: "By now, he is directly under the glaring searchlights and Russian-made machine guns of Ulbricht's 15,000 Grepos (Grenzpolizei or border guards). Each watchtower is manned by two sentries who are under orders to shoot to kill. In case of heavy firing from either East or West, the Grepos can retreat to 188 new concrete bunkers.

Past the towers is an asphalt road which enables armed cars to patrol the border area. Beyond this road is a plowed strip to show up footprints. Then comes a nine-foot deep "antifacist" tank ditch, which in reality has been made to stop vehicles from running the border in escape attempts. Then comes a 100-foot strip of lawn which is lighted by mercury vapor lamps. This is studded in many areas with hidden six-inch spikes.

After this series of traps, the potential escapee comes to the wall itself. It is now higher, having been raised from its former nine-foot level to 15 feet. On top is a 15-inch pipe, which effectively prevents getting a handhold.

It takes all this to keep the citizens of the "people's paradise" from leaving their homeland. No better testimony to the Communist system could be built. The wall is a symbol of force and slavery. It is a grim reminder that Communism does not mellow—that its goal is enslavement of everyone it can force its form of government on.

Ironically, 499 of Ulbricht's hand-picked border guards have deserted their posts and fled to freedom. But, the wall will do its job—cut off escape for many and seal them into an unwanted, vicious tyranny that offers only subjugation and deprivation, and conspires to prevent their leaving.

MEDICARE PROGRAM THREATENED BY NURSING HOME ABUSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower submitted a report to the President indicating that, despite vast expenditures of Federal funds, a dangerous "health crisis" exists in the United States. I would recommend that the Members carefully evaluate this report. Generally, it documents the inadequate capacity of hospital and medical care facilities throughout the Nation and a potentially tragic shortage of physicians, nurses, and allied health personnel.

While many of the specific conclusions expressed by this report are subject to question, the effect of the Commission's study is to present an urgent warning that the Congress must take immediate action to meet national health needs. As a preliminary measure, I would urge prompt enactment of H.R. 13096 which would reduce the shortage of nurses by providing needed financial assistance to hospital schools of nursing.

In the perspective of this urgent need

for a comprehensive revision and expansion of Federal health programs, I should like to call the attention of the House to a situation which, in my judgment, presents a major threat to national health standards and the entire system of medicare.

During the past several months, I have received many complaints that private nursing homes are abusing medicare programs by submitting fraudulent claims for reimbursement. The results of my preliminary investigations lead me to believe that such abuses are widespread and require immediate congressional investigation.

Information brought to my attention indicates that, in some instances, unscrupulous nursing homes have falsified records of patient services, medical treatment, and nursing home costs in order to obtain excessive benefit payments from medicare. In other instances, patients are told that they are ineligible, for medicare benefits and are billed privately for care and treatment. The nursing homes, however, submit falsified records to medicare authorities thus receiving double payment. I am also advised that medicare patients are frequently victimized by nursing homes which require a substantial "security deposit" as a condition for admission. The deposit is, however, not returned when the patient is discharged, or in the event of his death.

Fraudulent obtention of medicare payments is a criminal offense under both the general fraud provisions of title 5 of the United States Code and the specific fraud provisions of the Social Security Act. Moreover, I am advised by officials in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that a cooperative agreement with the Department of Justice has been made which provides for the initiation of civil actions to recover benefit payments made to nursing homes through error.

However, since court action or prosecution must proceed on an individual case-by-case basis, it would seem that, in the absence of congressional action such abuses will continue. I have thus requested officials in HEW to provide me with a statement of the action which the Department is taking with respect to benefit payment frauds, and of the staff and personnel available to enforce present legislation. When this additional information is provided, I intend to critically evaluate it in order to prepare legislation that will equip both State and Federal law-enforcement authorities to forcefully deal with fraudulent medicare claims.

HUMPHREY'S TRIP TO AFRICA

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRASER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, an Associated Press story in this morning's Washington Post reported that Vice

President HUMPHREY will tour eight African nations late this month and early next month. The nations are Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, the Congo, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, and Tunisia.

I am greatly encouraged by this announcement from the White House. Mr. HUMPHREY's trip will mark the first extensive tour of Africa by such a high-ranking U.S. official. It will signify emphatically, not only to the nations visited but to the rest of Africa, the desire of the U.S. Government to establish good will with the countries of Africa. It will be interpreted as a meaningful gesture of cooperation.

In our preoccupation with events in other parts of the world, Mr. Speaker, we sometimes fail to pay enough attention to the emerging nations of Africa. Yet every day we see evidence of the growing importance of these nations as new partners in the world community. Africa is no longer the "dark continent." And the Vice President's visit will help to bring even more light to United States-African affairs.

Mr. HUMPHREY, the best traveled Vice President in American history, recognizes the importance of Africa in today's world. The decision for him to make the African tour reflects credit on him personally and on the Johnson administration.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S NEW INSTITUTE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HELSTOSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. Speaker, President Johnson made the very welcome announcement yesterday that he is forming a new Institute for Urban Development. This Institute would serve as an instrument in the great urban rebuilding program this administration has fostered.

The Institute is sorely needed, not only to help the Federal Government thread its way through a maze of national urban problems, but also to help State and local government meet the fiscal, administrative, and program responsibilities of our towns, cities, and hamlets.

I believe the Institute will attract the finest minds in government, science, planning, and research. The group which the President has selected to form the Institute represents some of the best leadership talent this Nation has.

I hope the entire Congress will throw its weight behind this program. It has been long overdue. The U.S. Government must support research and development projects related to the progress of our cities, just as it supports research and development for defense and for agriculture and for a host of other Government agencies.

On April 17, in the message on urban and rural poverty, the President gave special emphasis to research in the cities area. He requested a substantial appropriation for research and got one, and also requested an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Research which is still pending in Congress.

The President also said in that message that he wanted the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, "to encourage the establishment of an Institute for Urban Development as a separate and distinct organization. Such an organization would look beyond our immediate problems and immediate concerns to future urban requirements and engage in basic inquiries as to how they may be satisfied."

The President has asked a group of Americans to come together and form the Institute. They are Irwin Miller, who is the chairman of the board of Cummins Engineering; Arjay Miller, the president of the Ford Motor Co. Kermit Gordon, president of the Brookings Institute; McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation; Richard Neustadt, of Harvard; and Cyrus Vance, attorney in New York.

These men will define with precision the charter of the Institute. They will help get it incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation and they will help select a board of directors who will in turn select a president.

It will be an independent Institute. The objectives of creating the Institute are as follows:

First, to build a continuing analytical capability to study complex urban problems as a whole, including their relationship to Federal, State, and local institutions, organizations, policies, and programs.

Second, to get the necessary data and conduct long-range studies based on that data.

Third, to bring together a wide variety of disciplines, for example, architects, administrators, builders, physical scientists, economists, sociologists, city planners, and what have you, and focus those disciplines together on the urban problem.

Fourth, to provide an independent and objective base from which to review and evaluate the Nation's urban problems and the programs to meet those problems.

The specific location of the Institute has not been set. Initially, the Institute will be funded by HUD research money, but eventually it will develop a capability so that it can perform work for other Federal Departments such as HEW, Labor, Commerce, the Bureau of the Budget, and, ultimately as well, for the State and local governments.

The Institute would collect the most advanced technological information and evaluate its application in relation to buildings, pollution, transportation, all the congestion and the problems of the city; help develop cost benefit ratios for a variety of urban problems, housing, education, employment, transportation, help deal with the complex problem of determining and developing social indi-

cators, help assess the most efficient long-range use of our resources, the proper mix of health, education, and job programs, housing programs, communications, water and sewerage, and transportation; help develop future strategies for metropolitan development and ghetto solutions.

I view this Urban Development Institute as the core of a nationwide operation, supported both by public and private funds. I see it as a place where city officials can come for statistics, for research, for blueprints and plans for the city of tomorrow. I see it as a place where the Federal Government can place problems and expect a series of alternative solutions.

In short, the President's idea for an Institute for Urban Development is a very welcome idea. The country needs such an organization. And the President deserves the credit for having proposed it.

PEARL HARBOR

Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FARBSSTEIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. FARBSSTEIN, Mr. Speaker, today, December 7, 1967, marks the 26th anniversary of the surprise attack upon Pearl Harbor. As President Roosevelt then so aptly remarked, it was "a date which will live in infamy" in U.S. history.

The tragedy of that date can be simply told in the number of Americans killed—2,400. It bears witness to the destruction of over 14 million people of all nations, wounded or killed, during World War II.

But I believe on this date, 26 years later, it is of crucial importance for us to remember the change this event has brought to the United States and its position in world affairs. No longer can we ignore the problems of other nations. No longer can we be content to isolate ourselves from world event.

The world has changed much since 1941. The peoples of Africa and Asia have formed new nations and desire to be heard. Technological advances have made nations more interdependent. The destructive capacity of modern weapons has made it necessary for nations to seek solutions to problems short of war.

The preponderance of military and economic power held by the United States has thrust global responsibility on us. It requires that we, more than any other nation, be alert to every opportunity to ease tensions and to seek peaceful solutions to international crises.

As we pause to remember on this "date of infamy," let us remember the destruction that followed and the loved ones that were lost; but more importantly, let us use these memories to seek better understanding between nations and to build bridges of peace among the peoples of the world.

THE MIDDLE EAST, GENERAL DE GAULLE, AND WORLD PEACE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, last Monday night I attended a State of Israel Bonds dinner in Chicago, where State Auditor Michael Howlett was presented an award for his tireless efforts in support of free men and free women all over the world.

The principal speaker of the evening was Senator STUART SYMINGTON, of Missouri, who has been a close friend of Mike Howlett's for many years. The Senator talked about the Middle East, General de Gaulle, and world peace. He delivered what I consider to be one of his finest speeches and I concur with his views.

I am extending my remarks to include the text of the speech made by Senator SYMINGTON:

THE MIDDLE EAST, GENERAL DE GAULLE, AND WORLD PEACE

(Address by Senator STUART SYMINGTON, at the State of Israel Bonds Dinner, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1967)

It is a privilege to be with you here this evening, to join in your honoring a great public servant and a great American, Michael Howlett.

Mike and I have known each other for many years. To him, to his gracious wife Helen and to his fine children, all congratulations on the award being given him tonight by advocates of an effort which should be of deepest interest to free men and free women, all over this world.

In a way, for me this evening is an anniversary. Exactly ten years ago, here in Chicago, at a talk in honor of another friend, who, like Mike, has done so much for his city, State, and country, Colonel Jack Arvey, I warned of the growing danger to world peace as expressed in the person and ambitions of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Whereupon a Chicago newspaper blistered me for criticizing that leader of the Arab world, asserting, as I remember it, that I was guilty of political hooliganism.

The publisher of said paper was my friend, so I arranged to meet the writer of the editorial, and predicted to him in his office that, unless checked, some day Nasser would show himself a menace to all those striving for peace in the world.

Little did I realize the degree of the menace he would be ten years later.

During these years, for reasons many of us in Washington have never been able to understand, as Nasser continued to criticize the policies and programs of the United States, he also continued to receive more foreign aid from this country.

Partially as a result of this aid, which totals over a billion dollars, Nasser was able to beg, borrow and buy the finest military ground and air forces ever known in the Middle East.

Last June, with but one exception, in all categories the military strength of Israel was but a fraction of that of Egypt and Syria and Iraq and Jordan. That exception was the desire to fight to the end for freedom.

Some of us have believed for a long time that when Colonel Nasser was ready he would strike. Fortunately, however, he announced well ahead of time his determination to drive every Israeli citizen into the sea.

Only a few weeks ago, when in the Middle East, I saw captured Arab battle instructions to kill every inhabitant—which would include every woman and child—in towns it was planned to capture.

In order to accomplish these ends, Nasser assembled in the Sinai and Gaza Strip, along with his superb Air Force, 90,000 ground troops and 900 tanks, the largest army ever known in that area.

How fortunate it was for the people of Israel that they had leaders who decided not to wait to be destroyed. Most of those leaders had already been through the crucible of persecution. They knew the fate of defeat; and so, backs to the wall, convinced of the justice of their cause, they struck back at this self-announced aggressor.

In exactly three hours the pilots of Israel destroyed Nasser's great Air Force. In five more days their military routed the armies of four countries.

Is it not strange, however, that this almost unprecedented victory has resulted in the position of Israel being more precarious than before?

That condition results from two causes. First, already the Soviet Union has rearmed most of the hostile Arab states to a strength roughly comparable to what they had last June. Second, General Charles de Gaulle, whose country previously has supplied Israel with its air defenses, has now decided to work against the political, military and economic interests of Israel just as for years he has been working against the interests of both Great Britain and the United States.

After receiving tens of millions of dollars profit from the sale of arms to Israel, and after becoming their sole source for combat planes, de Gaulle now refuses to deliver additional planes which Israel has already largely paid for. In addition, at his rigged news conference last Monday, the General declared to his people and the world that Israel bore the sole responsibility for aggression in the Mid-East war of last June.

What did General de Gaulle expect the people of this little nation to do—sit on their hands and wait for Nasser to fulfill his pledge to "wipe Israel off the face of the earth"?

Is it any wonder that such a careful and scholarly statesman as Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the French Ambassador to Israel that General de Gaulle's statements a week ago today were "a distortion of history and a grave insult"?

We American citizens here tonight cherish all freedoms, perhaps above all the freedom to search for the truth.

With that premise, it would appear in order to ask some questions.

Why has General de Gaulle, who apparently now rules France with the iron hand of a totalitarian, decided to adopt policies which, in effect, would leave Israel relatively unarmed before the rearmend Arab States?

Why did the General first demand that all United States forces leave his country, and then nail down his disbelief in collective security by removing all French forces from NATO?

What satisfaction did General de Gaulle receive from working so eagerly with those who have now brought down the British pound, and continuing his efforts to bring down the dollar; not only the dollar of the United States, but also the dollar of Canada?

Why does the General attempt to stir up French-Canadian dissension, to the point where that able and cautious Canadian, Prime Minister Lester Pearson, now characterizes de Gaulle as "shortsighted, wrong, discredited and dangerous"?

In summary, why does General de Gaulle so consistently sympathize with the problems of totalitarian nations at the same time he works against the interests of those free peoples who for generations have been the friends and allies of his country?

Various reasons have been advanced; but

I do not know the answer—and I do not believe you do either.

We both do know, however, that in politics, in business, in battle, it is easier to be ruined by a renegade friend than by an enemy.

Militarily General de Gaulle has not only left the free world partnership; he spends his time deprecating it.

Politically, for years, the General has done his best to wreck our policies and programs. As but one example, whereas in the Eastern Mediterranean he now sympathizes with the policies of the Soviet-dominated Arab states, soon you will hear more of his additional activities in the Western Mediterranean, very dangerous to Western Europe and to our own country.

From an economic and financial standpoint, as the General piles up his gold hoard at the expense of his World War II Allies, he also is doing his best to undermine the integrity of the two world reserve currencies, the dollar and the pound.

Is it not time for people who cherish capitalism, and the advantages of our way of life, to take practical stock of these his actions?

Why should Americans continue to spend their money in his country as tourists, or drink his wine, or purchase his clothes?

Why should we continue to have so much interest in the products of his economy, when his primary interest in ours would appear to be a desire to cripple it?

Right or wrong, we are told that it is advisable for us to spend some \$75 billion a year on our military forces so as to maintain freedom. Why should we support General de Gaulle's continuing attempts to tear down that freedom?

Now to some of the reasons in addition to Mike Howlett as to why we are gathered together here this evening.

There are three countries, and three countries only, which currently produce the modern sophisticated weaponry Israel needs to defend itself against further aggression. Those countries are the Soviet Union, France, and the United States.

The Soviets are now rearming the hostile Arab nations; and France refuses to even send Israel the equipment Israel has already largely paid for.

Let us ask ourselves one more question: In these times, is it to our interests to see the Middle East, with its traditions and its vast resources, including oil, fall to Soviet imperialism as a result of the latter's domination of the Arab nations?

During the early part of World War II, while his country was standing alone against totalitarian aggression, Winston Churchill pleaded, "Give us the tools and we'll finish the job."

The people of Israel don't ask for as much. They plead, "Sell us the tools and we'll maintain our freedom."

My remarks tonight are not made because of any special interest in Israel; rather because I believe the United States desperately needs allies who are determined to defend freedom, and who have expressed their willingness to fight for that freedom. Such allies can only contribute to the security and well-being of our children and their children; and that is mighty important to all of us.

FORBES MAGAZINE THROWS WEIGHT BEHIND PRESIDENT'S SURTAX

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULDER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, Forbes magazine—widely respected by business and industry—has added its prestige to the fight to secure President Johnson's tax rise.

The President's surtax proposal can no longer remain a partisan political issue—for the economic health of our Nation and the American dollar are at stake.

Faced with a huge deficit from the Vietnam war, a devalued British pound, and forces bent on reducing our gold reserve, the American dollar faces a grave challenge.

If our dollar is weakened and the free world's economy thrown into chaos, we will have our inaction to blame. The need is clear. As Forbes states, increased "taxes can no longer be the subject of debate. They must be enacted."

No one likes higher taxes but we must act now or face a much more painful situation later. Even with the surtax, taxes will be lower than when President Johnson assumed office in 1963—yet so small a sacrifice can assure the good health of our economy.

The President has done his part by reducing all non-essential spending and offering to cut \$4 billion off the expected deficit. We must now move swiftly to do our part to protect our economic well-being.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the Forbes editorial supporting the President's surtax proposal:

FACT AND COMMENT: NO CHOICE LEFT

Now is the time for all good Americans to come to the aid of the dollar.

In fact, since the pound bit the dust, it's 'way past time.

The idea that only we among all nations can forever run vast dollar imbalances and ever-huger budget deficits always was asinine.

To continue doing so is no longer possible without threatening the dollar. To devalue the dollar would unthinkable complicate world trade and probably throw the Free World's economy into a tailspin.

For the insular—I have news for them: That rocking depression would include us because, like it or not, we are part of the world. Today there are enough claims outstanding abroad against our gold reserves to wipe 'em out. Granted, an all-out run is unlikely, despite Mr. de Gaulle's best efforts. But we are no longer free to go on piling up mountains of debt here and abroad.

New taxes can no longer be the subject of debate. They now must be enacted. Sizable cuts in federal spending can no longer be the subject of debate. They must be made—in fact and not just by accounting sleight of hand.

Having long prescribed tough measures for other nations in this position, we now must have a dose of the same medicine. Or suffer consequences that have plagued other nations, where their currency carried an imprint unrelated to its real value.

The sooner we face up to this fact, the less painful the cure will be.

STATEMENT OF PERSONAL FINANCIAL CONDITION

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there

objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the lack of an effective and enforceable code of ethics for Members of Congress has been of great concern to me since my first election to the House of Representatives. The disclosure of personal holdings would be essential to such a code. But, while Congress requires a public statement of holdings and income from other Government officials, it has continually refused to adopt a full disclosure rule for itself.

This self-exemption has spawned the unchecked spread of questionable practices, such as the raising of private "funds" for Members of Congress. In addition to the question of conflict of interest, this practice subverts the entire representational system. If one Member of Congress arranges for a private fund, ostensibly to be used to enhance the representation of the people of his State or district, he puts pressure on all other Members to do the same thing in order to provide the same service to their constituents. Furthermore, even if such a fund were openly administered, rather than concealed, as in the case of certain previous "slush funds," it is still a highly objectionable practice. The proper recourse is to resort to the traditional legislative process of asking Congress to appropriate such money as may be needed for representational purposes for all Members.

Mr. Speaker, following a practice I adopted in previous years, I am placing in the RECORD today my annual statement of personal financial condition. I believe that a public disclosure of finances is needed to provide the public with information with which to assess whether their representative's personal holdings have affected the performance of his public trust. Members of Congress and holders of high elective office in general ought to make public disclosures as a matter of course, and I would hope that both bodies of Congress would adopt a standing rule providing for a periodic report of outside income and interests. If Congress, however, continues to exempt itself from the sort of disclosure requirements it has imposed on others in the Federal Government, it can only expect to be distrusted by the general public.

Mr. Speaker, my personal statement follows hereunder:

ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, NOVEMBER 30, 1967

| | |
|--|------------|
| Cash on account with the Sergeant at Arms bank, House of Representatives | \$1,645.55 |
| Securities | None |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Residential real estate: | |
| House, Arlington, Va.: | |
| Purchase price | 28,000.00 |
| Less mortgage | 17,083.00 |
| Equity | 10,917.00 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Lot (cost less unsecured notes applied against purchase price) | 14,750.00 |
| Household goods and miscellaneous personalty | 4,800.00 |
| Miscellaneous assets: Deposits with U.S. civil service retirement fund through Dec. 31, 1967, available only in accordance with applicable laws and regulations | 16,674.64 |

ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, NOVEMBER 30, 1967—Continued

| | |
|--|--------|
| Cash surrender value of life insurance policies: | |
| On the life of Robert W.----- | None |
| On the life of Dorothy C.----- | 544.00 |

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Automobiles: | |
| 1963 Oldsmobile----- | 1,100.00 |
| 1965 Chevrolet----- | 1,200.00 |
| Total ----- | 2,300.00 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Total assets----- | 51,631.19 |
| Liabilities ----- | None |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Income for calendar year 1966, excluding congressional salary and expenses: | |
| Speaking honorariums and travel ----- | 73.35 |
| Book royalties----- | 1,018.32 |
| Total ----- | 1,091.67 |

HISTORIC SPRINGFIELD ARMORY'S FINAL ISSUE OF NEWSPAPER, THE ARMORER, DETAILS NOBLE PAST

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the final edition of the Springfield Armory newspaper, the Armorer, was published this autumn.

This historic installation, which was established in 1794 as the Nation's first arsenal by an act of Congress on the recommendation of President George Washington, is now being phased out and will be completely closed next April.

The Springfield Armory was ordered closed by the Secretary of Defense in November 1964, with the phase out period lasting until the spring of 1968. The Massachusetts congressional delegation fought the decision to close the armory, and, together with the Springfield Armory Technical Committee, presented arguments proving that the Pentagon's decision was a serious mistake.

Mr. Speaker, many of the arguments we used against the closing of the Springfield Armory, which was the Army's small arms weapons center for research, engineering development, and pilot line production, have been sustained by the M-16 rifle investigation report recently issued by the House Armed Services Committee.

The committee was critical in its M-16 report of sole-source procurement, labor problems and a strike at the producing plant, escalating costs of the weapon and profits realized by the sole-source producer. These were precisely the questions we raised against the closing of the armory. The Army has transferred its small arms research center from Springfield to the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois, but is having difficulty in getting competent personnel to fill the positions required for such a function.

Meanwhile, as we pointed out in our

presentation to the Secretary of Defense nearly 3 years ago, the closing of the Springfield Armory is depriving the Nation and its taxpayers of one of the most effective means of exercising quality and cost control, and tests and evaluations of small arms, and small arms parts, and their production.

Mr. Speaker, our appeal to keep the Springfield Armory was turned down, and the installation will be closed next April. Nevertheless, the success of the Springfield Armory throughout the history of this Nation is best summed up in these words taken from the editorial of the final edition of the *Armorer*:

The Springfield Armory left and will continue to leave an impact upon this nation. The phase of national defense to which it was entrusted was never postponed with a "manana" or "tomorrow." All pertinent national defense problems were immediate and received immediate attention. History records that this prompt attention was effective.

The final edition of the *Armorer* reflects the 174-year history of the installation and the prominent role it has played in the progress of this Nation. It was prepared by editor Christopher L. Dvarecka, and honorary editors John McGowan, Frank English, Theodore Zolynski, Edward Julian, Robert Wynne, Lt. Walter H. Lynch III, Mrs. Mary C. Beard; photographic editors Frank Ledoux, Ernest Tsohonis, and editorial assistant Patricia Allen.

Emphasis was placed upon the historic aspects of the Springfield Armory, its pioneering efforts in the military weapons field, the resulting applications readily accepted by commercial industry, the people who generated and perpetuated the high traditions of reliability, skill, and craftsmanship, and the landmarks which will remain when the Springfield Armory is closed next April.

Mr. Speaker, the final edition of the *Armorer* represents more than a souvenir of the Springfield Armory. It is an issue highlighting the life and times of this Nation's first arsenal.

And, as editor Dvarecka pointed out, it is dedicated to the entire Springfield Armory family, military and civilian, both past and present, active as well as retired. I include with my remarks some of the pertinent articles and the complete editorial in the *Armorer* as a permanent historic record for posterity:

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY; 1794-1968

This is not an editorial in the usual sense of the word!

It's message is geared less to pointing up a problem than it is to highlighting the entire contents of this special issue. It is, however, pointed to Springfield Armory employees . . . both past and present. There is no need to add "future employees" since the future of this installation is a certainty.

Those who read this issue will note that it is a recording of constant accomplishments . . . by duty, by people and by mission.

The emphasis in all cases is upon the "firsts" initiated and completed by the Springfield Armory. It can be no other way since this installation was the first of its kind in this country and maintained that leadership to its days of final closure. Its leadership ran the gamut from muskets to rifles to aircraft armament.

If certain notes of pride can be detected in listing the chronology of accomplishments,

this must be forgiven . . . not because it results from intentional bragging but because each of these accomplishments were the end product of the pride in which everyone in the Springfield Armory from 1794 to the present day viewed individual assignments and individual goals. The final result also ended in getting there first with the best and with the most.

The Springfield Armory accomplished its mission from the very beginning. The element of pride maintained this record to the very end. The end products of this installation saw service in every conflict in which this nation was engaged. Each of these conflicts in which Armory products saw service ended in victory. This alone qualified the existence of Springfield Armory in terms of success.

Praise came from all quarters . . . business, industry, civic, social and religious quarters. The praise was well earned . . . it conveyed the essence of the cooperation extended from the federal installation to all other elements of the American society.

The Springfield Armory left and will continue to leave an impact upon this nation. The phase of national defense to which it was entrusted was never postponed with a "Manana" or "tomorrow." All pertinent national defense problems were immediate and received immediate attention. History records that this prompt attention was effective.

Therefore . . . when you read the contents of this commemorative issue . . . read it with the view that only a very small portion of Springfield Armory history can be brought to your attention. The full and final story would take volumes of full-length books . . . books which only the future can bring into focus.

Until that time, it is only necessary to note that the history portrayed in this issue is a history in which each of you has participated.

ARMORY LEGEND DRAWS WORLD FAMOUS HERE

The star-studded history of the Springfield Armory was filled with moments of glory which contributed to the greatness of this nation!

There were names of prominent people, doing prominent deeds, in prominent positions within and outside the government whose fates touched upon the Springfield-based arsenal and who added to its luster of truly being the "first" in the keystone bastions which gave the United States of America the international reputation of being the "Arsenal of Democracy".

Such people as General George Washington and General Henry Knox started the trend of association with the present day Springfield Armory.

There were, among others, such luminaries as: David Ames, the first superintendent; Robert Orr, the first armorer, Thomas Dawes, who made the first purchases of land which became the Springfield Armory; Lt. Col. Roswell Lee, first military superintendent; Thomas Blanchard, designer; Major J. G. Benton, for whom the city's Benton Park and this installation's small arms museum are named; William R. "Billy" Bull, who as an Armory employee, outshot all marksmanship competitors to gain the world title; Erskine Allen, James Cranston, and Lucian Bruce who were connected with early development of small arms; Daniel Shays and Luke Day of Shays' Rebellion notoriety; General Shepard of Westfield who protected the Armory against Shays' men; the Marquis de Lafayette, Washington's close friend who visited here; and today a legend for his work in our field is the name of John C. Garand, the inventor of the M1 rifle which bears his name.

Some of the high points in the Armory's 174-year history are listed below in chronological order.

In 1777, manufacture of munitions in Springfield began on an organized scale in

rented buildings; 1787, Shays' rebels launch attack on Armory to secure weapons; 1789, President Washington visits Springfield and inspects Armory works; and in 1794, Third Congress names Springfield as site of new national armory.

In 1807, the first permanent building in the quadrangle was erected (this former brick storehouse is used for the Officers' Club today); 1815, Lt. Col. Roswell appointed first military superintendent of the Armory; 1822, Thomas Blanchard, Armory worker, designs revolutionary machine for turning gun stocks, forerunner of all modern lathe machines; 1842, percussion-type weapon replaces old flintlock musket; 1843, Longfellow visits Armory and writes poem "The Arsenal at Springfield"; and in 1849 the floating staircase in Main Arsenal was constructed.

Also, in 1852, work began on picket fence that encloses Federal Square today (old cannons melted down to provide the iron); 1852, Springfield becomes a city and includes in its adopted city seal a view of the Armory Main Arsenal; 1853, First National Exhibition of Horses, sponsored by leading local citizens, held on Armory grounds; 1855, manufacture begins on first rifled bore type of military rifle; 1864, attempt made to blow up main arsenal with home-made bomb (plot laid to Confederate sympathizers); 1866, Introduction of breech-loading rifle.

Also, in 1871, Museum established by Col. J. G. Benton, commanding officer; 1892, adoption of bolt-action rifle; 1892, the National Armory at Springfield becomes the "Springfield Armory"; 1903, the year of the famed '03 Springfield rifle, which played major role in World War I campaigns; 1918, first publication of the plant magazine "The Armorer"; 1921, visit of Marshal Foch, famous military commander of World War I.

Also, in 1937, the first issue of semi-automatic rifle (Garand) made to U.S. troops; 1939, establishment of apprentice school; 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt tours facilities; 1942, Armory awarded the Army and Navy "E" citation for first time; 1943, employment reaches all-time peak of 14,000 (women warworkers comprise nearly 70% of work force in World War II); 1944, production hits enormous total of 122,000 rifles monthly; 1951, expansion of developmental and warehouse facilities leads to addition of land in East Springfield; 1954, visit of Maxwell Anderson, Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright; 1955, Springfield Armory becomes part of Army Ordnance Weapons command.

Also, in 1957, the M14 is adopted by U.S. Army as its new official shoulder arm weapon; 1957, Senator (later President) John F. Kennedy visits Armory; 1958, the M14 rifle wins "Springfield" name; 1962, S. A. Rifle and Pistol Club Range opens at Water Shops; 1962, Armory site of 1962 Army Research Conference; 1963, Armory designated as a national registered historic landmark; 1964, first "Employee-of-the-Month" award presented; 1964, Armory closing by April 1968 is announced on November 19th; 1965, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara visits Armory on March 17th; 1966, General Electric takes over portion of Federal Square section; 1967, Research and Engineering mission transfers to Rock Island, Illinois in June; and 1967, Springfield Technical Institute takes over four Armory buildings.

FOR THE HISTORY BUFF: SPRINGFIELD ARMORY 1794-1968

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Since this is a commemorative issue, the following article is keyed to the April 1968 closure date.)

The Springfield Armory, until its phase-out the technical and scientific center for American military weapons ranging from pistols, rifles and machine guns to aircraft armament, this year observes its 174th anniversary.

Founded on April 2, 1794 by the Third Congress, the Springfield Armory can trace its history to the year 1777 when a "labora-

tory" and depot were established in rented buildings in what is now the downtown district of the City of Springfield.

Its historic role resulted in its designation on April 2, 1963 as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

From its very beginning, the Springfield Armory has been known primarily as the nation's center for the development and production of small arms weapons for ground use. Since 1963 emphasis at the Armory shifted heavily in the direction of research, development, engineering, procurement and pilot production of new armament systems for helicopters and fixed wing aircraft. Dynamic new talents in the scientific and support fields involved were added to the Armory to upgrade capabilities in this increasingly important aircraft armament mission area.

Springfield was chosen as the site of a National Armory primarily, because of the presence of a considerable number of skilled gunsmiths, blacksmiths and craftsmen.

The availability of such a great number of artisans prompted General Henry Knox, General George Washington's most experienced Artillery officer, to recommend Springfield as one of the sites for the location of a "laboratory". A few years later, the location was moved to higher ground known then as the "Training Field" and today as Armory Square. Here, barracks, shops and storehouses as well as a powder magazine were constructed. A powder mill—fore-runner of the present Water Shops—was built at that location on the banks of the Mill River.

Following the Revolutionary War, all manufacture and repair work was stopped, but Springfield was retained as a storage depot for the New England area. Washington visited the city shortly after his inauguration in 1789 and, convinced of its potentialities, recommended the establishment of a National Armory here. His approval of the local area was adopted as a law by the Third Congress.

Since then, the Springfield Armory and the community of Springfield were mutually interdependent. The Armory attracted additional arms industries to the area, and the supply of competent gunsmiths in turn was an important factor in enabling the Armory to continue its activity.

Today, this installation is the only federal arsenal which can call itself an "Armory". The Springfield Armory was so designated from the very beginning and, because of its long historical association, the term has remained unchanged. However, the term has

been coupled with "United States", "National", and since 1892 with "Springfield".

The first permanent building in Armory Square was a brick storehouse known as the West Arsenal (Bldg. 11). Built in 1807, it is still standing and today houses the Officers Club and conference halls. The Middle Arsenal (Bldg. 15), also on the State Street side of Armory Square, was built in 1830 and is now occupied by an engineering group. The Main Arsenal (Bldg. 13), which appears on the city Seal of Springfield, is located on the west side of the Armory quadrangle. Three plants were located on the Mill River in 1817. The present Water Shops built in 1902 are on the site of the former "Upper Mill".

Seven types of shoulder arms were produced at the Armory since 1794. They include: (1) flintlock; (2) percussion with smooth bore; (3) percussion with rifled bore; (4) breech-loading rifle; (5) bolt-action rifle; (6) semi-automatic; and (7) full automatic.

The French Charleville Musket Model 1763 served as the model for the first musket; a flintlock, manufactured at the Armory in 1795. This weapon is known as the United States Musket, Model 1795. The percussion type appeared about 1842; the first all-new rifle musket in 1855; and the first breech-loader in 1866. The first bolt-action rifle was introduced in 1892, and the world-famed Springfield Rifle came into being in 1903. After World War I, extensive development work was started on a semi-automatic rifle and the first Garand, designed by Springfield Armory's own John Garand, was first issued in 1937. Twenty years later, in 1957, the U.S. Army adopted a new automatic rifle—the Springfield-developed M14 rifle.

In 1795, with 40 people employed, 245 muskets were produced at Springfield Armory; in 1864, 276,000 rifles were produced. In World War I, the highest daily production was 1,500 with 5,381 employees on the payroll. During World War II, more than 4,000,000 Garands were produced with a peak work force of 14,000 people.

Springfield Armory became a part of the Army Weapons Command with Headquarters at Rock Island, Illinois, and furnished modern weapons to all elements of our Armed Forces. The Armory maintained facilities not only for the experimental development of rifles and automatic weapons as well as aircraft armament but also for pilot line production.

The Springfield Armory always stood ready with the blueprints for utilizing the nation's might in the event of an emergency.

ARMORY GREAT: JOHN C. GARAND

John C. Garand, internationally famous gun designer and "father" of the M1 rifle known to troops throughout the world as the "Garand" exercised his talents as a member of the Springfield Armory family.

Mr. Garand was born in 1887 at St. Remi, Province of Quebec, Canada moving to the United States in 1899 when he began employment as a bobbin operator in a cotton mill at Jewett City, Connecticut at the age of 12.

His mechanical ability was quickly evident and he was transferred to the machine shop.

His proven ability as an inventor brought him to Providence, Rhode Island where he entered the employ of a welding company there. His development of new tools and machines was recognized by Brown & Sharpe Co., and he thereupon entered employment in that firm's laboratories.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Garand went to work at the Federal Screw Company, Providence, Rhode Island.

The beginning of World War I in 1914 saw Mr. Garand move his talents to New York City in a micrometer plant. He submitted his first weapons design to the U. S. Government in 1916 and was subsequently employed by the U. S. Bureau of Standards to develop a rifle which was later demonstrated at the U. S. Army War College and to the U. S. Ordnance Department. The efficacy of Mr. Garand's designs brought about interest by the U. S. Government in his work and resulted in his employment in 1919 at the Springfield (Massachusetts) Armory, the research and development center of military small arms for the United States.

Mr. Garand was assigned the mission of developing a semi-automatic rifle by Springfield Armory authorities. The net result was the adoption of the M1 rifle which later became known to troops as the M1 "Garand" rifle. Adoption date of the M1 for the U. S. Army was January 1936 and for the U. S. Marine Corps in 1940. The first production models of the weapon were delivered to troops in August 1937.

The new weapon increased the firepower of the individual soldier by five times over that of the Model 1903 predecessor.

The value of the M1 "Garand" rifle was proved during the days of World War II and the Korean conflict.

The era of the M1 "Garand" rifle began in January, 1936 when first adopted and continued through to May 1957 when it was superseded by the M14 rifle.

Mr. Garand currently lives in Springfield, Massachusetts.

TYPES OF SHOULDER ARMS DEVELOPED BY SPRINGFIELD ARMORY

[SB—Smooth bore; R—Rifled; TL—Tape lock; K—J—Krug-Jorgensen]

| Model year | Arm | Caliber | Bore | Approximate length (inches) | | | Model year | Arm | Caliber | Bore | Approximate length (Inches) | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|--------------------------|---------|------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | Barrel | Stock | Total | | | | | Barrel | Stock | Total |
| FLINTLOCK | | | | | | | BREECH LOADER | | | | | | |
| 1799 ¹ | Musket | .69 | SB | 44.75 | 56.50 | 59.50 | 1865 | Rifle (Allin alt.) | .58 | R | 40.00 | 52.20 | 56.00 |
| 1807 | Indian gun or carbine | .54 | SB | 33.75 | 45.75 | 48.25 | 1866 | Rifle | .50 | R | 40.00 | 52.50 | 56.00 |
| 1808 | Musket | .69 | SB | 44.50 | 56.00 | 59.50 | 1866 | Rifle, Cadet | .50 | R | 34.63 | 42.38 | 54.81 |
| 1812 | do | .69 | SB | 42.00 | 54.00 | 57.50 | 1868 | Rifle | .50 | R | 32.63 | 48.75 | 52.00 |
| 1816 | do | .69 | SB | 42.00 | 54.38 | 57.50 | 1869 | Rifle, Cadet | .50 | R | 29.50 | 48.75 | 51.88 |
| 1830 | Musket, Cadet (long) | .54 | SB | 40.50 | 43.00 | 55.75 | 1870 | Rifle | .50 | R | 12.50 | 15.00 | 51.75 |
| 1830 | Musket, Cadet (short) | .54 | SB | 36.00 | 48.00 | 51.00 | 1870 | Carbine | .50 | R | 21.75 | 29.88 | 41.38 |
| 1835 | Musket (1840) | .69 | SB | 42.69 | 55.00 | 57.75 | 1870 | Rifle (Remington) (Navy) | .50 | R | 31.13 | 43.88 | 48.63 |
| 1839 | Musketoon (1840) | .69 | SB | 26.00 | 38.00 | 41.00 | 1870 | Rifle (Remington) (Army) | .50 | R | 34.38 | 48.45 | 51.75 |
| PERCUSSION LOCK | | | | | | | 1871 | Rifle (Ward-Burton) | .50 | R | 32.63 | 48.88 | 51.88 |
| 1841 | Musket, Cadet | .57 | SB | 40.00 | 52.25 | 55.25 | 1871 | Carbine (Ward-Burton) | .50 | R | 27.75 | 30.00 | 41.25 |
| 1841 | Rifle | .54 | R | 33.00 | 43.00 | 48.80 | 1873 | Rifle | .45 | R | 32.38 | 48.70 | 51.92 |
| 1842 | Musket | .69 | SB | 42.00 | 55.00 | 57.75 | 1873 | Rifle, Cadet | .45 | R | 29.50 | 45.75 | 48.92 |
| 1847 | Musketoons, Artillery, Cavalry | .69 | SB | 26.00 | 38.25 | 41.00 | 1873 | Carbine | .45 | R | 21.88 | 30.00 | 41.31 |
| 1847 | Musketoons, Sappers | .69 | SB | 26.00 | 38.25 | 41.00 | 1875 | Officers' rifle | .45 | R | 26.00 | 33.63 | 47.38 |
| 1851 | Musket, Cadet | .57 | SB | 40.00 | 52.25 | 55.25 | 1879 | Rifle | .45 | R | 32.38 | 48.63 | 51.75 |
| 1855 | Rifled carbine | .58 | R | 22.00 | 29.44 | 36.75 | 1879 | Rifle, Cadet | .45 | R | 29.50 | 44.75 | 48.75 |
| 1855 | Rifle-musket (Maynard) TL | .58 | R | 40.00 | 52.85 | 56.00 | 1879 | Carbine | .45 | R | 21.88 | 30.00 | 41.31 |
| 1855 | Rifle (Maynard) TL | .58 | R | 33.00 | 44.00 | 49.30 | 1882 | Rifle (Chaffee-Reece) | .45 | R | 27.88 | 46.00 | 49.00 |
| 1855 | Pistol carbine (with stock) TL | .58 | R | 12.00 | 26.50 | 28.25 | 1884 | Rifle | .45 | R | 32.38 | 48.63 | 51.75 |
| 1858 | Musket, Cadet TL | .58 | R | 38.00 | 50.00 | 53.00 | 1884 | do | .45 | R | 32.38 | 48.70 | 51.92 |
| 1861 | Rifle-musket | .58 | R | 40.00 | 52.50 | 56.00 | 1884 | Rifle, Cadet | .45 | R | 29.50 | 44.75 | 48.75 |
| 1863 | Rifle-musket (1st type) | .58 | R | 40.00 | 52.50 | 56.00 | 1884 | Carbine | .45 | R | 21.88 | 30.00 | 41.31 |
| 1863 | Rifle-musket (2d type) | .58 | R | 40.00 | 52.50 | 56.00 | 1889 | Rifle | .45 | R | 32.38 | 48.63 | 51.75 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TYPES OF SHOULDER ARMS DEVELOPED BY SPRINGFIELD ARMORY—Continued

[SB—Smooth bore; R—Rifled; TL—Tape lock; K—J—Krug-Jorgensen]

| Model year | Arm | Caliber | Bore | Approximate length (inches) | | | Model year | Arm | Caliber | Bore | Approximate length (inches) | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------|------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | Barrel | Stock | Total | | | | | Barrel | Stock | Total |
| BOLT ACTION MAGAZINE | | | | | | | BOLT ACTION MAGAZINE—Continued | | | | | | |
| 1892 | Rifle (K-J)..... | .30 | R | 30.00 | 46.00 | 49.14 | 1903 | Rifle..... | .22 | R | 23.79 | 40.17 | 43.21 |
| 1896 | Rifle..... | .30 | R | 30.00 | 46.05 | 48.90 | 1922 | Rifle; M-1, M-2..... | .22 | R | 24.00 | 31.25 | 43.63 |
| 1896 | Carbine..... | .30 | R | 22.00 | 30.05 | 40.90 | SEMI-AUTOMATIC MAGAZINE | | | | | | |
| 1898 | Rifle..... | .30 | R | 30.00 | 46.06 | 49.19 | 1936 | Rifle, M-1, Garand..... | .30 | R | 22.00 | 29.75 | 43.00 |
| 1898 | Carbine..... | .30 | R | 22.00 | 30.05 | 40.90 | FULL AUTOMATIC MAGAZINE | | | | | | |
| 1899 | do..... | .30 | R | 22.00 | 32.00 | 40.90 | 1957 | Rifle, M-14..... | 7.62 | R | 22.00 | 32.00 | 44.28 |
| 1903 | Rifle..... | .30 | R | 23.50 | 41.50 | 43.50 | | | | | | | |
| 1903 | Rifle (alt. 1905)..... | .30 | R | 23.79 | 40.17 | 43.21 | | | | | | | |

1 Similar to the model of 1795 which was patterned after the "Charleville" model of 1763.

2 Millimeters.

**SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMANDING OFFICERS
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, 1794-1968**

Ames, David, Supt., from 1794 until October 31, 1802.

Morgan, Joseph, Supt., from November 1, 1802, until October 31, 1805.

Prescott, Benjamin, Supt., from November 1, 1805, until August 31, 1813.

Lechler, Henry, Supt., from September 1, 1813, until January 15, 1815.

Prescott, Benjamin, Supt., from January 16, 1815, until May 31, 1815.

Lee, Roswell, Lt. Col., Supt., from January 1, 1815, until August 25, 1833.

Talcott, George, Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., acting to October 31, 1833.

Robb, John, Supt., from November 1, 1833, until April 15, 1841.

Ripley, J. W., Maj., Ord. Dept., from April 16, 1841, until August 16, 1854.

*Whitney, James S., Gen., Supt., from October 19, 1854, until March 1, 1860.

Wright, I. H., Col., Supt., from June 27, 1860, until April 25, 1861.

Dwight, George, Capt., Supt., from April 25, 1861, until August 21, 1861.

Dyer, Alexander B., Capt., Ord. Dept., August 25, 1861, until October 27, 1864.

Laidley, T. T. S., Maj., Ord. Dept., from October 27, 1864, until May 14, 1866.

Benton, J. G., Maj., Ord. Dept., from June 14, 1866, until August 23, 1881.

Buffington, A. R., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., from October 3, 1881, until February 2, 1892.

Mordecai, Alfred, Col., Ord. Dept., from February 2, 1892, until February 21, 1898.

Arnold, Isaac, Jr., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., from February 21, 1898, until May 29, 1899.

Phipps, Frank H., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., from June 5, 1899, until August 9, 1907.

Blunt, Stanhope E., Col., Ord. Dept., from August 9, 1907, until September 1, 1912.

Peirce, William S., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., from September 1, 1912, until January 10, 1918.

Stewart, G. H., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., acting to March 15, 1918.

Hoffer, Jay E., Col., Ord. Dept., from March 15, 1918, until September 16, 1918.

Hubbell, Lindley D., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., from September 16, 1918, until April 14, 1920.

Ames, Thales L., Col., Ord. Dept., from April 15, 1920, until August 7, 1923.

McFarland, Earl, Maj., Ord. Dept., from August 8, 1923, until June 17, 1924.

Schull, H. W., Col., Ord. Dept., from June 18, 1924, until June 9, 1929.

Joyes, J. W., Col., Ord. Dept., from July 1, 1929, until December 31, 1933.

Smith, T. J., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., from January 1, 1934, until February 1938.

Borden, Wm. A., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., acting, from February 9, 1938, until September 12, 1938.

Stewart, G. H., Col., Ord. Dept., from September 13, 1938, until June 10, 1942.

McFarland, Earl, Col., Ord. Dept., from June 11, 1942, until July 31, 1943.

Woody, George A., Col., Ord. Dept., from August 1, 1943, until August 4, 1944.

Buck, Champlin F., Jr., Col., acting, from August 4, 1944, until October 7, 1944.

Ramsey, Norman F., Brig. Gen., from October 8, 1944, until November 16, 1945.

MacGregor, Stephen H., Col., Ord. Dept., from November 17, 1945, until August 9, 1947.

McMorrow, F. J., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., acting, from August 10, 1947, until August 20, 1947.

Barroll, Morris K., Jr., Col., Ord. Dept., from August 21, 1947, until May 31, 1950.

McMorrow, F. J., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., acting, from June 1, 1950, until June 30, 1950.

Guion, James L., Col., Ord. Dept., from July 1, 1950, until May 13, 1953.

Harlan, John F., Col., Ord. Corps, acting, from May 14, 1953, until July 31, 1953.

Crowe, W. J., Col., Ord. Corps, from August 1, 1953, until August 31, 1954.

Ludlam, D. G., Col., Ord. Corps, from September 1, 1954, until June 14, 1955.

Harlan, John F., Col., Ord. Corps, from June 14, 1955, until January 18, 1956.

Ludlam, D. G., Col., Ord. Corps, from January 18, 1956, until September 1958.

Harbut, Oren E., Col., Ord. Corps, from September 1958, until September 1959.

Medinnis, C. L. P., Col., Ord. Corps, from September 1959, until June 1963.

Durrenberger, William J., Col., Ord. Corps, from July 1963, until September 20, 1965.

Sweeney, Arthur H., Jr., Col., Ord. Corps, from September 21, 1965, to date.

**THE NATIONAL GRANGE—A
CENTURY OF PROGRESS**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, over the past hundred years the National Grange has earned the respect and admiration of the American people for its leadership in the improvement of the economic, social, and cultural aspects of rural living.

There is every reason to believe that this forward-looking organization remains strong and active after so many years because its service on behalf of our rural communities has given real meaning to the democratic process both in America and abroad.

This organization is a fine demonstration of democracy in action. Every member has the opportunity to help formulate the policies of the Grange from the local group to the national level. Members generally feel at home in the Grange because it embodies the unique flavor of rural living enjoyed by so many of our people.

Today, as in the years past, the Grange is still striving to promote agricultural programs that will make it possible for

farmers to share equitably in our overall national prosperity. Its efforts on behalf of our rural communities act to strengthen democracy here at home and in other countries.

The individual promise that arises out of the family farm takes on added importance in these days of conflict between the creative ideals of the free world and the slave discipline of communism. The man who owns and operates a family sized farm in the United States stands as a symbol of hope to the landless peasants in the underdeveloped areas of the world.

Since its beginning a century ago, the Grange has provided inspired leadership in the development of public policies affecting rural people and programs resulting in benefits which have redounded to the credit of people throughout the Nation, both rural and urban.

The legislative accomplishments of the Grange have been many. Since 1867 it has been influential in development of programs to improve rural roads. More recently it has been a dominant force in supporting legislation providing for interstate highway programs now underway.

Grange leadership was effective in bringing about the enactment of legislation which resulted in the creation of the Federal Extension Service, vocational agricultural programs, and agricultural research.

The Grange led the fight that gave Cabinet status to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and has been a leading supporter ever since.

Its leadership was influential in the initiation of rural free delivery, in the development of farmer cooperatives, and in legislation which created the Rural Electrification Administration and the rural telephone program.

Currently, as in years past, the Grange is a leading supporter of the national school lunch program, the special school milk program, and the food stamp program. Its support in food aid to needy has not been limited to our domestic areas. The Grange has supported in the past, and continues to support U.S. policy affecting assistance to other nations. It currently supports programs leading to the establishment of self-help programs for the improvement of the agricultural economies of the underdeveloped countries.

The dedication of the Grange to the task of building a better rural America during the past 100 years, offers continued assurance of the kind of leader-

ship required to deal effectively with rural problems in the years ahead.

**A LETTER OF APPRECIATION FROM
THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED
STATES OF MEXICO**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include at this point in the RECORD a letter from the Congress of the United States of Mexico expressing its appreciation for the hospitality extended President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, and a letter from the Speaker of the House in reply, as follows:

MEXICO, D.F.,
November 14, 1967.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Congress of the United States of America,
Washington, D.C.:

The Congress of the United States of Mexico makes evident its appreciation to the people of the United States of America and to its Honorable Congress, for the signs of affection and for the cordial hospitality with which President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz was received on his recent official visit to that country.

In a special manner it [Congress of Mexico] congratulates that Legislative Body [United States House of Representatives] on the liberty provided representatives of other friendly peoples to speak to that body and on the impartiality with which they are received.

DANIEL CHOWEL CÁZARES,
President of the House of Representatives.
Lic. FLORENCIO BARRERA FUENTES,
President of the Senate.

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 7, 1967.
Hon. DANIEL CHOWEL CÁZARES,
President of the Chamber of Deputies
Hon. FLORENCIO BARRERA FUENTES,
President of the Senate,
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the United States Congress, and particularly of the House of Representatives, I wish to express our appreciation for your gracious letter of November 14th. We were pleased and honored that President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz could accept the invitation to address us. I know you are justifiably proud of the very able and forthright manner in which he represented Mexico.

It is my sincere belief that his visit to our capital, although brief, marked a new high in the cordial relations and mutual understanding between our two nations.

With high personal regards, I am,
Sincerely,

JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SLOW TO
RECOGNIZE CONGRESSIONAL IN-
TENT IN CREATION OF THE OF-
FICE AND THE DEPARTMENT**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BLANTON] may

extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the Office of the Attorney General of the United States was created by the First Congress, meeting in 1789. It was designed to serve not only the President and the executive branch, but to serve the legislative branch as well. Not until 1814 did the Attorney General become an actual Cabinet member, and not until 1870 did Congress establish a department for the Attorney General to direct.

The chief purposes of the Department of Justice under title 28, United States Code, section 503, are to provide means for the enforcement of the Federal laws, to furnish legal counsel in Federal cases, and to construe the laws under which other departments act. It conducts all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States, supervises the penal institutions of the United States, and investigates and detects violations against the Federal law.

I submit that the Department of Justice, under the Attorney General, has unfortunately been slow in recognizing the congressional intent in the creation of the Office and the Department itself. I can find no historical fact which establishes this Department as solely an agent of the executive branch, which is the present trend of the Department's activities.

By statute, by congressional intent, and by historical perspective, the office of the Attorney General and the Justice Department clearly has a duty to diligently work to see that violations of the Federal laws are met with swift reaction by the facilities and the legal brainpower of the Department. It has no authority from its creative statutes, nor from any congressional mandate, to choose which Federal laws it wishes to enforce, and which to disregard in its enforcement of violations thereof.

And while the Attorney General is appointed by the President, he occupies his position through the consent of one of the arms of the legislative branch. But more importantly, the Justice Department stands in a unique relation to Congress, since it is charged with the enforcement of the laws which Congress itself enacts. Historically and by necessity, the Justice Department should maintain a close rapport with Congress, for it is one of the most important Federal departments and it must make clear to the people that laws which Congress has passed should be abided by, and that when there are violations, the Government cannot, for the sake of an orderly society, turn its back on violations, nor can it selectively choose areas of emphasis.

I have become alarmed at a recent trend of the activities of the Justice Department. I am alarmed that the trend in the past decade has been to make a political football out of the office of the Attorney General, much in the same tradition as the Postmaster General's office. It is a bad precedent which has

been developed, and is particularly alarming to members of Congress. Second, I am alarmed at the apparent philosophy which has developed in the Department of Justice which chooses areas of Congress-made laws to emphasize and to direct most of their skilled manpower and energies. All the laws are important, all are created for particular needs, and all should be enforced. But the most alarming trend, and one which is becoming quite clear regardless of any denials from the Department, is that it has developed the system of selective enforcement. In other words, the Department turns its back on the enforcement of some laws, apparently because, rightfully or wrongfully, it may feel that the Supreme Court of the United States will not enforce the law when it reaches that bench for review. This is not and has never been the duty of the Justice Department—that of second guessing the Supreme Court. The duty is clear, and is spelled out in the statutes. It must enforce the laws passed by Congress, and it has no authority, express or implied, to choose those it feels best.

I can almost swallow, however reluctant, the trend of the Justice Department in presupposing itself as a sole and exclusive agent of the executive branch. But I can not even tolerate the thought of the Justice Department utilizing this "selective enforcement" theory it apparently is engaged in.

I can point out some glaring examples of the use of this "selective enforcement" theory which the Department has put into practice.

First, the Selective Service Act calls for the punishment of those who would encourage others to evade the draft. Another provision calls for the punishment of those who willfully destroy their draft cards. Both provisions have been violated so many times in the past 2 years and so openly and flagrantly, that I need not document specific examples. The public demands an answer why the Government does not act. We Members of Congress read mail every day asking why such violations of the law are permitted. We are blamed for allowing this tolerance of lawbreaking. Yet it is the Justice Department who carries the burden of enforcing the law. Congress has the laws on the books.

Second, the demonstrations at the Pentagon, which cost the American taxpayers more than \$1.06 million, were staged with the express and avowed purpose of closing down the Defense Department. Ample evidence has been documented showing that Communist elements and organizations not only participated in the demonstrations themselves, but likewise helped finance and organize the entire endeavor. Such activities clearly fall within the Sedition Act of 1917. Yet, have we had any indictments? Have we had any serious attempt to prosecute? And even more alarming, the Justice Department and the President, apparently in fear of promulgating another "McCarthy witch-hunt," have refused to even announce that evidence has been compiled which show that subversive activities are involved in some of the demonstrations.

Third, I am one American who has become a bit weary of hearing about the escapades of black power agitator Stokely Carmichael. Yesterday in France he advocated the overthrow of the U.S. Government. His words were typical of the speeches he has made in Communist capitals throughout the world. He talks freely about forming groups advocating violence in the United States, and he has accomplished some of his goals in the riots last summer.

Clearly and openly, and self-admittedly for him, Carmichael's activities fall within a number of statutes which could punish his activities against our country. The State Department advises us that it will lift his passport when he returns to the United States. We all know how ineffective this is. It is not even a pat on the wrist, as people involved in questionable activities in the past have flagrantly violated the passport bans and continue traveling to Communist countries without any prosecution by the Justice Department.

The point of this entire dilemma is that we must ask ourselves whether the Government agency, charged by statute to enforce the laws, helps the national situation by its use of the "selective enforcement" policy. With a crime rate soaring in unprecedented heights, I think the general breakdown of respect for the law can in some way be traced to the lack of faith people have in law enforcement. When the U.S. Government itself refuses or is slow in enforcing the laws, can we expect crime to be abated? Can we expect the people to have faith in our Government when it simply will not function as it is dutybound to do so.

If the people of the United States are going to continue to be subjected to riots and general lawlessness, and their Government does little more than pay lip-service to doing something about it, then the end result is quite clear. We need more work from the Justice Department in actual enforcement of the laws than all the philosophical studies of crime can ever produce. We need less talk and more action, and it appears to me as if the Department of Justice and the Office of Attorney General has been woefully negligent in the latter.

HOPE FOR GREECE?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, in this morning's New York Times is an editorial comment pointing up the prospect that democratic constitutional rule can be re-instituted in Greece—maybe in the next few weeks or months.

The new hope seen by the Times stems from the recently published statements by former conservative Premier Constantine Caramanlis. Mr. Caramanlis has said in statements, published remarkably in the Athens newspapers, that the members of the present military junta in

Greece are "putschists" and "imbeciles" and do not even consider returning to democratic rule. Mr. Caramanlis' statement is not new in content, but it is from a new source and it has been published in the newspapers. And, the junta has responded in the most awkward and transparent fashion to the charges.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the time may be near when we can see a return to democracy in Greece. I believe that we in this country must remain alert and sensitive to this potential so that we may avoid strengthening the junta and may provide appropriate encouragements for the return to free and democratic principles.

I would like at this point to insert the New York Times comment in the RECORD:

CARAMANLIS JOLTS THE JUNTA

Constantine Caramanlis may have fused the forces necessary to throw the military junta out of power in Greece. The former Premier's call on the junta leaders to quit; his description of them as "putschists," and his charge that "it does not enter their minds to re-establish democracy" have now been printed by all Athens daily newspapers in a spectacular backdown by Col. Papadopoulos, Brigadier Patakos and company.

The fact that the newspapers also had to print the military regime's clumsy counter-attack, linking the stand of the conservative Mr. Caramanlis with that of the Communists, is of little importance. What Mr. Caramanlis has done is to stiffen some important backbones in Athens and evidently drive a wedge between some civilian members of the Cabinet and the military rulers.

At a news conference in Paris Mr. Caramanlis exuded confidence that the "imbeciles," as he called the junta leaders, were already on the way out. He acted like a man who expected to be called home soon and charged by King Constantine with forming an interim civilian government to carry out reforms and write a new Constitution.

It is not yet clear how this can come about, but it might be accomplished with the help of officers still loyal to the King and with the support of all democratic forces in Greece.

Some civilian ministers who have been trying to keep the junta on a timetable for restoring constitutional government late next year are former lieutenants and close friends of Mr. Caramanlis. Former Premier George Papandreou, leader of the Center Union party, has reportedly offered to serve under Mr. Caramanlis in a coalition, despite their long-standing political enmity.

There are risks in Mr. Caramanlis' present course. His bold move will recall for some the saying that he was the best Premier but the worst politician Greece has had since World War II. But he clearly had concluded that to remain silent would constitute the greater danger. He has joined a distinguished list of Greeks who reject totally the claims that the coup last April was necessary to save the country from Communism and that the junta really intends to restore constitutional government.

Whether their remaining time in power be measured in days, weeks or months, the junta leaders will be haunted by the Caramanlis warning that the Greeks "will not permit the maintenance of dictatorship under any form whatever."

LE GRAND CHARLES

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there

objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks the President of France, Monsieur Charles de Gaulle, has made several statements and taken several actions which have not only outraged international leaders and financiers, but have begun to seriously offend the American people.

I would like to insert in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks a press release issued recently in northern California by a former chairman of the Democratic State party and a former Republican national committeeman. In this release, these distinguished gentlemen propose that Americans stop buying French goods and postpone travel to France. No more Nolly Prat, no more cognac or champagne or burgundy and no more perfume for the ladies. Why? Because:

None of us want slavish gratitude for having liberated France and then saved it from communism by the Marshall plan and the expensive nuclear umbrella, but those who did—we Americans, the British, and the Canadians—do want and deserve something more than a vendetta to destroy us.

Mr. Speaker, if Le Grand Charles persists, more Americans will be saying, "Why not do as these two Californians suggest?" Why not?

LE GRAND CHARLES

Two San Francisco attorneys, Roger Kent and Joseph Martin, Jr., Kent former Chairman of the Democratic State Party and of the Western States Democratic Conference, and Martin, former Republican National Committeeman from California, today called for a "massive boycott of French products and French travel" in retaliation for De Gaulle's announced attack on the dollar. The joint statement follows:

"We're as fed up with Charles De Gaulle and his France as most Americans, Britons and Canadians, and we have a recommendation for the American people.

"Providing De Gaulle with dollars is like buying ammunition for a homicidal lunatic. They are his weapon in his announced campaign to 'break the dollar.'

"Let's have a massive boycott of French products and French travel. We have serious doubts about the ethics of certain kinds of secondary boycotts, but none about the ethics or the practicality of the one we suggest. We urge that the American people deny him the means to injure us.

"None of us want slavish gratitude for having liberated France and then saved it from Communism by the Marshall Plan and the expensive nuclear umbrella but those who did—we Americans, the British and Canadians—do want and deserve something more than a vendetta to destroy us. De Gaulle boasts of forcing British devaluation and keeping them out of the common market. He is trying to incite a civil war in Canada.

"We urge all Americans to cease buying French products of every kind and urge them to postpone their trip to Paris until French leadership renounces De Gaulle's outrageous programs and we hope our equally aggrieved friends in Britain and Canada will join with us."

RECOMMENDATION THAT "AWARD FOR BRAVERY" BE GIVEN TO UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentle-

man from Tennessee [Mr. BLANTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, if there is such a thing in college football as an "award for bravery," I hereby recommend that it be given to the University of Oklahoma.

The Sooners have accepted a bid to the Orange Bowl in Miami, and they will be playing my alma mater, the University of Tennessee Volunteers.

Now everybody who follows college football knows that the University of Tennessee is the No. 1 football team in the Nation. I think, in view of this fact, that it takes raw courage for Oklahoma to accept an invitation to play the Vols before a national television audience.

And of course, when Tennessee plays in a bowl game, a hefty portion of our State's population usually attends. This means that followers of the Sooners will be very few in Miami, and they will not only have to endure the rugged playing of the Vols, but an overwhelming partisan crowd of Vol supporters at the game.

I want to express my sympathy to my esteemed colleagues from Oklahoma, for I am sure that they realize the outcome of this gridiron skirmish is predestined. I think when they take a look at the impressive record Tennessee has compiled this year, with the colorful and thrilling victories they have annexed in a very tough schedule, they can save the nail biting and just console themselves with the thought that at least they will have had the honor of having an Oklahoma football team on the same field with the mighty Volunteers.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I recommend that the Sooners be given recognition for outstanding courage and bravery for their acceptance of the challenge in Miami on New Year's Day. Since no doubt it will be a long trip home from Miami to Oklahoma for the Sooner football team, I am making arrangements to send them copies of the book "Profiles in Courage" to console them.

AN ADDRESS BY ORVILLE L. FREEMAN

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BLANTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues an address delivered by the Honorable Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, during the annual meeting of the Tennessee River Valley Association at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, last Tuesday, December 5.

Secretary Freeman expounds a theme, which I have been emphasizing for some

time—the necessity of revitalizing rural America to reverse the migration from farm to city which has contributed to our metropolitan slum, riot, and ghetto problems. I am in full agreement with the Secretary's efforts to industrialization of rural America and have enjoyed working closely with the Secretary and his Department.

The Secretary made some very instructive comments on means of combatting this situation through the resources of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Under unanimous consent I include his remarks at this point in the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY ASSOCIATION, DEC. 5, 1967

A few weeks ago, following my appearance before the National Conference of City Planners in Washington, D.C., the *Baltimore Sun* ran an editorial titled: "Freeman's Magnificent Obsession." It said—and I quote, in part: "The Secretary of Agriculture is obsessed with the idea of developing alternatives to city living. Urban America could use more such obsession."

In the USDA pamphlet *Communities of Tomorrow*, I did my best to set this dream to words in this passage:

"Imagine, if you will, a time in the future when the American landscape is dotted with communities that include a blend of renewed small cities, new towns, and growing rural villages. Each is a cluster with its own jobs and industries, its own college or university, its own medical center, its own cultural, entertainment, and recreational centers, and with an agriculture fully sharing in the national prosperity."

"Imagine hundreds of such communities that would make it possible for 300 million Americans to live in less congestion than 200 million live today—that would enable urban centers to become free of smog and blight, free of overcrowding, with ample parkland within easy reach of all."

I suppose my dream of this nation building the kind of Town and Country USA that will offer a practical alternative to the stifling congestion of our cities could be termed something of an obsession, if, for no other reason, because I believe in it so deeply and I think it is so right.

In this respect, I suppose, I'm something like President Teddy Roosevelt's pet mongrel terrier. The President was very fond of the dog, but the little mutt had one fault—he had an obsession about fighting other dogs.

Every morning the President would let him out and a few hours later, the dog would invariably come back to the White House thoroughly whipped, very bloody and generally mauled.

The dog never gave up. But one day he turned up so badly chewed and beaten that the President was alarmed. He called his Secretary of Agriculture and asked whether the Department of Agriculture had a good vet on its staff. Roosevelt told the Secretary what had happened and about the dog's incurable proclivity for fighting.

The Secretary asked: "What's the matter with your dog, Mr. President, isn't he a good fighter?"

"Oh, he's a heckuva good fighter," the President replied, "it's just that he's a darn poor judge of other dogs."

Well, I've had my share of battles during my seven years as Secretary of Agriculture—I have the scars to prove it—and I have lost my share of them. But this is one I intend to win.

My confidence is based on the widespread and growing support that I am getting from every level of government, from industry and

business and from great organizations like yours.

You people in the Tennessee River Valley Association are demonstrating the kind of new awareness and concern that is coming to the front all over rural America. And, I would emphasize, that the same awareness and concern is evident among big city mayors and urban organizations and planners whose stake in the rebuilding of rural areas is as great as it is for you who live there.

The blunt truth is: people everywhere are beginning to realize that finding a proper balance of space and people is crucial to the very survival of this nation as a place in which free men can live and work. How did we as a nation ever permit this critical impasse of too many people on too little space to develop to a stage where it is endangering the basic fabric of our society?

The answer is not a simple one but I shall try to sketch, in broad strokes, what I believe to be the underlying causes of the present rural-urban imbalance.

It goes back to 1917. I can assure you that I was not aware of it at the time, but about that year the American population became more urban than rural. For the first time, more people lived in the cities than in the country.

When this was confirmed by the Census of 1920, one American farmer produced enough food to feed eight persons; today he can feed almost 70. His productive capacity has increased by 25 percent in just the last seven years.

I will not bore you with details, but that technological revolution in agriculture, with its accompanying reduction in jobs in the countryside, spurred an exodus to the cities that has brought us to the point where 70 percent of the people in this nation occupy just over 1 percent of the land.

That leaves 30 percent on the vast remainder of our land area, a remainder of dwindling opportunity as agriculture's entrepreneurs and its hired hands—the commercial blood of small town America—become fewer. Farm jobs in Iowa, for example, were cut in half in 15 years, and the process continues.

Where can these displaced persons go? So far they have mostly gone to the big cities, and, as matters stand, they will continue to go there.

Small town America can't take them. It is losing the base for its mercantile and service function. A survey, again in the farm state of Iowa, showed that farm women drove an average of 33 miles to buy clothes. They went to the cities—small and large—because the home town merchant no longer could stock the selection they wanted.

This decline has contributed to the fact that for every 177 rural youngsters who reach working age today, there are only 100 jobs available in Countryside, U.S.A.

It means that the march to the cities continues at the rate of about 500,000 to 600,000 a year.

All too often, these migrants find no more opportunity in the city than in the country which they left, but they stay, adding to the congestion and to the problems of our cities—cities that are running, as one mayor put it, as fast as they can to stay as close behind their problems as possible.

So this is the challenge of today, of 1967: Decay in the countryside; congestion, pollution, tension, strife in the cities.

This challenge of 200 million Americans at odds with their environment is great enough—but implicit in the fact of 200 million of us today is the projection that in less than 33 years, in the year 2000, there will be 100 million more of us, 300 million Americans.

That means 100 million more living, breathing human beings—your sons and daughters and mine, and our grandchildren—

all entitled, as you and I, to pursue the American dream.

Ladies and Gentlemen, unless you and I and every other thinking American act now, that dream will be a nightmare.

It will be a nightmare because if the present trend continues, virtually all of those new Americans will be piled into urban areas covering 4 percent of the land, holding 81 percent of the people.

And that, my friends, will be congestion with a vengeance. It will mean pollution that suffocates and tension that kills.

I believe that we can achieve a proper balance of land and of people—what I call rural-urban balance—and I believe that we can do it by the year 2000.

But I have no illusions about the size of the problem.

Consider this: Despite the "pill," and despite family planning institutes and birth control clinics, the men, women and children in small town and farm America today will create by the year 2000 a minimum of 24 million human beings for whom there will be no place, no opportunity in rural America—unless we act to put it there.

It is clear to me that no government at any level can provide opportunity for 24 million persons—which is four times as many people as you now have in all of Tennessee and Alabama combined.

However, the Federal government can help. It does have resources you can use. State, county and local governments can help even more because they are closer to the people and the problem. But in the end, it is people and organizations of people like yours who share a common cause and common aspirations who must carry the major load of responsibility.

This, I am convinced, you are ready to do. You have the leadership, you have the desire, you have the people and your approach to the problem is right.

So I have come here today to discuss with you how the Federal government can cooperate with and assist you in attracting new industry and business, creating new jobs and generally improving the quality of living in the Tennessee Valley area.

Creating new permanent job opportunities in small rural towns and cities starts with attracting new business and industry.

Today, business management places great emphasis on three factors in making its decision for location in rural areas:

1. Availability of financial assistance
2. Availability of trained and usable manpower in a given area
3. The general livability of a town.

Never before has management been as interested in the health and welfare of their employees and in the human aspects of industrial location.

Edward M. Clark, president of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, has said:

"It doesn't do much good to have good working conditions within your plant if you don't have good conditions in which your employees exist at other hours."

In other words: "To attract, you must be attractive."

Along within an adequate industrial site and transportation facilities, you must offer a community that has good schools, good recreation facilities, adequate water and waste disposal systems, good looking homes and space for additional homes as you grow, and generally a good place to live in as well as work.

Recently, I was told about a town in Tennessee with a population of around 5,000. The town was told by one industrial prospect that it needed a hospital before any new plant would locate there. So the town built one. It also built a new gymnasium and a \$40,000 auditorium and some extra housing. Still, no industry came in. Finally, an electronics company with a potential employment of 1,500 visited the town and was

just on the point of signing up when the firm's executive asked: "And where's your golf course?" The town didn't have one and the firm located in Georgia.

Today, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is in a position to help every rural community in America to become more attractive to business and to people.

Let me cite just one example—Warren County, Tennessee.

We are very proud of what we were able to help achieve there. I have used the Warren County story with pictures and slides before Congressional committees and before dozens of groups as a prime example of what can be accomplished for a whole county—not just one community.

Warren County—like most rural counties in America—had been losing population. Its young people were leaving. Its small towns lacked water systems. Business was leaving Warren County—not coming in.

In March 1963, we made our first loan to build a water system in the town of Lower Collins. Since then we have made four additional loans within the county for a total of \$1.4 million to establish five rural water systems and 133 miles of water lines serving nearly 7,000 people. In addition, through the efforts and cooperation of the Technical Action Panel, the county was able to secure more than \$2 million in loan funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to extend its water systems to more people.

Warren County now has a water line along every major highway in the county and along several of its secondary roads.

Four new industrial plants have been constructed within the county and a fifth large plant with 1,500 jobs is currently being negotiated.

Seventeen small businesses have been started.

Over 300 new rural homes costing \$3.5 million have been built and nearly 500 houses have been remodeled. Home construction continues.

Nearly \$1 million in community building improvements have been completed and the State of Tennessee has purchased a \$500,000 tract within the county for a new park.

Today, Warren County is on the move.

And Warren County is no isolated case.

This year, with our loan and grant program for community facilities we expect to provide financial assistance to upwards of 1,200 rural communities to construct or improve water and waste disposal systems that will benefit a million rural people. Hopefully the level of activity in this program will continue to grow.

Our rural housing program is now operating at a loan level of nearly a half billion annually. That compares with only \$95 million in 1962. This is the equivalent of nearly 50,000 new rural homes each year.

Our community facilities and rural housing program, in addition to upgrading the quality of living for millions of rural people each year is also providing some 75,000 man-years of on-site employment in rural areas every year.

We can make loans up to \$4 million to local nonprofit associations to develop large scale outdoor recreation facilities and nearly 500 communities have done so since 1963. These facilities include golf courses, swimming pools, athletic fields, parks and campsites.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture has programs to develop small watershed projects to provide water reservoirs for industrial and consumer and recreation use. We have a loan program to assist low-income farmers and other rural residents to increase their family living incomes in farming and by financing small business and service enterprises. The ASCS has a Grassland program to enable rural communities to purchase land for parks and other recreational facilities.

The importance of these programs is being demonstrated every day all over the nation. I can assure you we do everything within our resources of authority, money and personnel to make them available to the people they are designed to help, with maximum efficiency.

Let me hasten to add, however, that we of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are the first to emphasize that rural areas and small rural communities need other programs and additional types of assistance to fully develop their potential.

Other Federal departments are making some of these programs and services available.

Rural areas need the manpower training programs now offered by the Department of Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

One of the great problems of rural America—and particularly in the South—is its large, unskilled, poorly educated agricultural work force no longer needed to till the land. Machines and automation have largely replaced the need for unskilled labor. Therefore, in your plans for attracting new business and industry, it is vital that an adequately funded manpower training program be included.

Everywhere I have traveled in this country, there are plenty of jobs—but only for skilled labor. The untrained must become trained if you are to build good communities.

Rural areas also need adequate health and education facilities in order to create a complete and viable rural community. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare can help provide such programs.

Rural communities also need the programs offered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Slum clearance and housing redevelopment is a small town as well as a big city program. When the programs of HUD are combined in rural areas with USDA's rural housing loan programs on a total community basis, exciting improvements take place.

But I submit, my friends, all the programs that your Federal and State governments can provide, plus all the good intentions you might have, will not create the attractive town and country alternative the nation needs—unless these programs are carried forward within a framework of multi-county comprehensive planning that makes it possible to know precisely what we are doing.

Too many of our cities have tolerated un disciplined growth without planning until some have reached a point of no return. A point, I might add, where many urbanologists now agree with Frank Lloyd Wright, who said it would be cheaper and better to destroy most of our cities than try to rebuild them.

This luxury—the luxury of nonplanning—neither rural America nor the nation can afford.

Fortunately, an increasing number of states and the Federal government are encouraging multi-county comprehensive planning. At the Federal level, the Economic Development Administration, HUD, and USDA all are pushing for better planning. In the USDA, Rural Renewal and Resource Conservation and Development Programs authorized in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 move strongly in that direction.

Many of you are aware that the Administration has recommended and Congress is considering some important changes in the "701" planning authority.

These changes would permit HUD to make matching funds available to State governments for comprehensive planning on a multi-county and even a regional basis.

In the meantime, as our authority and capacity to plan the most efficient use of our resources grows, we are moving ahead throughout the nation to bring Federal

technical assistance and program support to Town and Country USA.

Too often in the past, Federal programs have stopped at the boundary lines of our cities simply because rural communities could not afford the trained staff of technical people needed to apply for these programs.

Today, the Department of Agriculture is trying to fill this program and technical assistance gap that has existed so long in rural America.

In a recent Executive Order, President Lyndon Johnson established the "outreach" function which provides a new and important dimension in his continuing efforts to revitalize rural America.

In that Executive Order, President Johnson directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make available the services of all the field offices and personnel of the USDA so the full thrust of other than USDA Federal programs would reach out into the countryside.

Serving as the "action team" for this outreach function are the state, district and local Technical Action Panels.

We now have some 3,000 such TAP's in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

Many panels are keyed to multi-county development.

Panel members include representatives of USDA field agencies of which there are at least four in every rural county and other public officials in the education, employment, credit and health fields—state and Federal who can contribute to community development.

The Farmers Home Administration provides panel leadership and the county Extension agent is charged with providing educational and organizational assistance.

Through the TAP panel, leaders in every rural community now have on their doorstep public officials who are ready, willing and eager to help them to plan for the future and to gain ready access to applicable Federal programs.

Rural people now have only to call the office of any member of a technical action panel in their county to find out about government programs that deal with agriculture, housing, transportation, education and health facilities, recreation and cultural facilities, water resources, parks and forests, social rehabilitation, emergencies and disasters, loans to small business, and all the other programs which rural people can use.

Never before in history has such a body of community-building programs and such a system of technical assistance been available to rural areas.

This Technical Action Panel system is tailor-made for an organization such as yours blessed, as it is, with knowledgeable and competent leadership at all levels.

You who live in this great Tennessee Valley area have many things going for you that few other rural areas enjoy. You have your highly developed power and navigation resources from TVA. You have the unmatched natural beauty of your forests, streams and dam reservoirs. You still have valuable stores of natural resources underground. And, of course, you have progressive people.

With the proper kind of comprehensive forward planning you can build "communities of tomorrow" that will match the aspirations and hopes of your people providing jobs for young people and others who wish to stay, to return or to come. You can build the kind of livable, healthy and rewarding society and environment that no big city or metropolitan area can match.

To this end—I pledge you the fullest cooperation from this Administration as you plan and build.

Nobody feels more strongly about the revitalization of rural areas than do President Johnson and myself.

A year ago at Dallastown, Pennsylvania, President Johnson said:

"I want to see more factories located in rural areas.

"I want more workers to supplement their incomes by part-time farming.

"I want those who love the land to reap all the benefits of modern living.

"Not just sentiment demands that we do more to help our farms and rural communities—I think the welfare of this nation demands it."

I agree. So do you. That is why you are here.

I thank you for this opportunity to discuss with you my favorite obsession—for it is you, the people, who will truly make it a magnificent one—a magnificent Town and Country, USA.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT TAKES ANOTHER STEP TO AID OUR CITIES

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ADAMS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has taken another in a long series of steps to meet and solve urban problems, with the announcement that six prominent Americans will help form America's first Federal Institute for Urban Development.

This is a welcome addition to the administration's poverty, housing, model cities, ghetto job programs, all aimed at the same vital objective—to make our metropolitan areas safe, decent places to live and work.

The Institute will provide the information, talent, and ideas to make comprehensive urban planning a reality. It will blueprint the problems which face our cities, large and small, in the 20th century, and study the relationship of these problems to our institutions, the resources and programs. It will raise questions as well as present answers.

No longer will Government act without a knowledge of the broader aspects of an urban problem. No longer will agencies develop programs without noting their relationship to efforts at other levels of government.

Much remains to be done. But greater progress has been made in the Johnson years in solving our urban ills than at any time in our history. Problems forgotten by other Presidents have been brought to light by this President.

The President's Institute for Urban Development will hasten the day when we will point with pride to attractive, uncluttered livable cities.

DOLLEY WAS A SWINGER

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KORNIGAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. KORNIGAY. Mr. Speaker, next May will mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of one of our Nation's most charming and most beautiful First Ladies. I am today introducing a bill to provide for a commemorative postage stamp to be issued during 1968 in honor of Dolley Madison.

Dolley Madison, the wife of our fourth President, was born May 20, 1768, in the Guilford College settlement of what is now a part of Greensboro, N.C., about 2 miles from my own home.

Dolley Madison was a beauty and a charmer as were and are many of her successors in the White House. And, it was Dolley Madison who established a social pattern and tradition for First Ladies.

It is my great hope that the Congress will enact a special stamp commemorating Dolley Madison, not only to honor a charming social hostess, but one that also will honor many other First Ladies who have since added glamour and grace to the home of our Presidents.

To give additional insight to the nature and character of Dolley Madison, I am including an article by a noted North Carolina author, Ethel Stephens Arnett, which was published in Greensboro Business, a publication of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. The article follows:

[From the Greensboro Business, January 1967]

DOLLEY WAS A SWINGER

(By Ethel Stephens Arnett)

(NOTE.—The participation of O. Henry and Dolley Madison relatives in the Chamber's 89th Annual Meeting and other recent emphasis on these well known natives of the Greensboro area have aroused considerable member interest in them. So that readers of Greensboro Business may be better informed about these famous Nat Greenes, Ethel Stephens Arnett has prepared these special articles on them. Mrs. Arnett, wife of the late Alex Mathews Arnett, professor of history at Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, is author of "The History of Greensboro," published in 1955 under the Chamber's auspices.)

Dolley Madison, North Carolina's only First Lady of the United States, was the wife of President James Madison and beautiful hostess of the White House during his presidency from 1809 to 1817. Born on May 20, 1768, her family had been living since 1765, in the Guilford College settlement which is now within the corporate limits of the City of Greensboro.

When Dolley was about eleven months old, her Quaker parents, John and Mary Coles Payne, and her older brothers, Walter and William Temple, moved to Hanover County, Virginia, which had been their former home. During childhood she attended first an old-field school and later a Quaker school near-by, but her ambitious parents decided to move to Philadelphia where their children could receive better religious training. John Payne was violently opposed to slavery and as soon as Virginia laws permitted (1782) he gave his slaves their freedom and in 1783 moved his family to the City of Brotherly Love. It was here that Dolley's notable life actually began.

After a delightful period as a young lady she was married in 1790 to Quaker John Todd, Jr., a promising young lawyer of the city. To them were born two sons, John Payne Todd (1792) and William Temple Todd (1793).

In the summer of 1793 a yellow fever epidemic spread over Philadelphia and Dolley's

husband and younger child became its victims.

With her young son Payne, Dolley remained in Philadelphia and was soon as popular as Widow Todd as she had been as Miss Payne. Among her many suitors was Congressman James Madison who was already being called "The Father of the United States Constitution." In his courtship he must have been as convincing as he had been in the Constitutional debates for, having first met Dolley in May, 1794, by September 15 she wrote to her lifelong friend Eliza Collins (Mrs. Richard B.) Lee that "in the course of this day I give my hand to the man who of all others I most admire."

Dolley first became a public figure when President Thomas Jefferson appointed James Madison Secretary of State in 1801. Both Jefferson and Vice-President Aaron Burr were widowers, therefore Dolley, as the wife of the Secretary of State who was next in line of precedence, became Jefferson's hostess and social leader in Washington, the nation's new capital. Undeveloped as it was, Dolley set a standard of manners and style which was highly applauded. Eastman Johnson who later did a portrait of her wrote: "She has much taste. She talks a great deal and in such quick, beautiful tones. So polished and elegant are her manners that it is a pleasure to be in her company."

When President Jefferson was succeeded by James Madison as fourth President of the United States, Dolley approved of concluding the inaugural celebrations with the nation's first Inaugural Ball. By this time she was so popular that she was almost pressed to death at the ball by those seeking a close glimpse of her. One eyewitness noted that "She looked like a queen . . . It would be absolutely impossible for any one to behave with more perfect propriety than she did."

The Madisons enjoyed living in the White House a few years, until social intercourse was embittered by party spirit. As soon as the next presidential election became a topic of conversation, President Madison "was assailed with all the violence of political animosity, and calumnies invented where facts were wanting," wrote Margaret Bayard (Mrs. Samuel H.) Smith. "Mrs. Madison, who felt every attack on her husband more keenly than any made on herself, (and such were not wanting), met these political assailants with a mildness, which disarmed their hostility of its individual rancor, and sometimes even converted political enemies into personal friends."

In the meantime, under the direction of Dolley and Benjamin H. Latrobe, Surveyor of Public Buildings, the new President's House was decorated and furnished (Jefferson had used his own furnishings), and for years it became Dolley's setting for numerous splendid occasions of both society and state.

All her efforts were lost, however, for the government buildings of Washington went up in flames at the hands of the British during the War of 1812. When it was known that the British were headed toward the Capital City, President Madison as Commander-in-Chief rode on horseback to consult with top military men about the critical situation. Fortunately for posterity, in this tragedy Dolley exhibited a stamina of real intellect and courage, for she remained in the White House, within the sound of cannon, until a few hours before the attack when she bravely rode away from the city with her husband's valuable papers, the Declaration of Independence, important state documents, and Gilbert Stuart's large portrait of George Washington. But for her intelligence and sense of history many of the country's founding records would have been captured or destroyed.

Returning in a few days to the ruins of the capital, the Madisons rented a house and set an example of gracious living amidst the ashes of the past. Though greatly saddened

by the destruction of Washington, they bore their grief with fortitude. Then in February, 1815, the treaty of Ghent which ended the war was laid in President Madison's hand, and the city went wild with joy. Into the festive drawing room of the President's House citizens crowded without regard to political party. Old grudges were cast aside while some guests laughed, some cried, but all agreed that the celebration was tremendous. This rejoicing at freedom from battle spread over the country and it has been said that at that time Dolley Madison was the most popular person in the United States. Peace and good will obtained until Madison's term as President came to an end in 1817.

Thereafter at the Madison country estate Montpelier in Virginia, Dolley worked daily with her husband on his historic papers and entertained a constant flow of guests from various parts of the world. Madison never had a secretary at Montpelier, and Dolley became his eyes, his scribe, and his capable co-worker. Close observers have written that Madison "owed much to her intellectual companionship as well as to her ability in sustaining the outward dignity of his office."

Following Madison's death in 1836, Dolley within a few years returned to Washington to live. The one thing that greatly marred her happiness was the behavior of her only living child, John Payne Todd. As the years had passed he became more and more dissipated and eventually died a disgrace to himself and his family. Although Payne's activities were generally known, Dolley was as popular on her return to Washington as she had been as First Lady. She was invited to be at the forefront on all important occasions and had a seat in President John Tyler's carriage at all official affairs.

When Samuel F. B. Morse was demonstrating, in 1844, his new telegraphic invention in Washington, Dolley was invited to witness the significant event. After receiving from Baltimore the first historic message, "What hath God wrought," Morse asked Mrs. Madison if she would like to reply. She cheerfully dictated the first social message sent by telegraph: "Message from Mrs. Madison. She sends her love to Mrs. Wethered" (wife of a Congressman who had become Dolley's good friend). And when the cornerstone was laid for George Washington's Monument on July 4, 1848, Dolley, who had known the First President of the United States, was there. Indeed, she had known all the Presidents from George Washington to Zachary Taylor. In February, 1849, she walked with President James K. Polk throughout the White House at the President's Ball. And in July of that year she died at the age of eighty-one and is buried in the Madison family cemetery at Montpelier.

Before and since her day there have been wives and wives of Presidents of the United States, but none has eclipsed the fame of North Carolina's one and only First Lady, Dolley Madison.

SEDITION AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Justice Department apparently is unwilling to enforce the laws of the United States against sedition.

Yesterday the press reported that Stokely Carmichael will soon return to

the United States. Columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson report that the President feels Carmichael should be arrested, but that the Attorney General does not agree.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 5, 1967]

L. B. J.-CLARK DIFFER ON HANDLING STOKELY (By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson)

An important undisclosed policy disagreement over Stokely Carmichael has developed between President Johnson and Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Carmichael, the routin, "tootin" advocate of Black Power, is reported about to sneak back into the United States. This poses the question: Should he be prosecuted for sedition?

Born in the West Indies, Carmichael came to the United States to obtain a college education and American citizenship, recently has been castigating the United States from the safety of various Communist capitals throughout the world.

In Cuba, while wine and dined by Fidel Castro, he called upon Negroes to rise up in revolt against the United States. Then he went to Hanoi, curried favor with Ho Chi Minh, again denounced the adopted country which had educated and befriended him.

More recently he turned up in Denmark, where he attended the mock trial of the United States for war crimes. Carmichael had bought an airline ticket in Tanzania, permitting stops in Rome and Paris, but didn't linger in either place. He went direct to Scandinavia to make a speech at Uppsala University in Stockholm.

SNCC headquarters in Atlanta is now expecting him to return. The report is that he'll try to sneak into the United States via Canada unannounced.

If and when this happens, the Justice Department will be faced with the question of whether to prosecute.

Carmichael appears to have clearly violated the 1917 Sedition Act, and President Johnson has argued that his prosecution would put other militants on notice that there is a limit to treasonous activities against the United States of America.

However, Attorney General Clark believes this would only make a martyr of Carmichael. A great majority of American Negroes are fed up with Carmichael's grandstanding, and Clark believes he will kill himself if he continues his seditious activity.

The dean of the Notre Dame Law School, Joseph O'Meara, is quoted in the December issue of the American Bar Journal as saying:

I profoundly believe that no man should be discriminated against because of his color. I am equally convinced that no man should be protected by his color. As I see it, Carmichael is being protected by his color.

The article follows:

[From the Fort Lauderdale News, Dec. 1, 1967]

KING, CARMICHAEL DRAFT ACTIONS HIT

CHICAGO.—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and black power advocate Stokely Carmichael should be prosecuted for urging young men to become conscientious objectors, the dean of the University of Notre Dame Law School said yesterday.

"Such persons are doing a disservice to the cause of civil rights by seeking to link the civil rights movement with their efforts to persuade young men to avoid military service," Joseph O'Meara said in an article in the December issue of the American Bar Journal.

"Like any other malefactors they should be prosecuted," he said, "and that goes for anyone else—White or Black—who is urging young men to become conscientious objectors. . . ."

O'Meara made reference to a 1919 Supreme Court ruling upholding the conviction of Charles T. Schenk of New York, who was charged with distributing pamphlets intimating that conscription was despotism in its worst form. Schenk was convicted under the Espionage Act of 1917.

"I submit that Carmichael's language is more violent, more provocative, more likely to inflame young men against conscription and to defy the draft than the statements made by Schenk. . . ."

"I profoundly believe that no man should be discriminated against because of his color. I am equally convinced that no man should be protected by his color."

"As I see it, Carmichael is being protected by his color. This immunity, tacitly granted for that reason to a demagogue who is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, seems to me intolerable."

He said King, Carmichael and others had the right to protest, criticize and condemn U.S. activities in Southeast Asia, but not "to obstruct the war effort as by attempting to persuade young men to refuse to bear arms for their country."

Now we are informed that Martin Luther King is "planning to disrupt the Capitol," by massive civil disobedience. He has publicly announced a plan to recruit and train 3,000 people to come to Washington to stop the orderly processes of Government, not just for a short demonstration, but "until America responds" to his demands.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 5, 1967]
KING OUTLINES PLANS FOR PROTESTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(By Jack Nelson)

ATLANTA, December 4.—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., announced today that thousands of demonstrators will converge on Washington next spring and disrupt Federal activities until the Government "moves against poverty."

In disclosing details of his long-planned campaign of civil disobedience, Dr. King said if the Government fails to respond with meaningful social and economic reforms, "God only knows what we will face in terms of chaos."

He spoke somberly of the threat of continuing urban riots and called his campaign "a last desperate attempt" to get the nation to respond to nonviolent action.

Failure, he said, "may well mean that the curtain of doom will fall on American civilization—I do not believe we can live through another one or two summers like we had this year."

About 3000 persons from ten major cities and five rural areas will be recruited to form a nucleus of demonstrators that ultimately will grow to number "way up into the thousands," he said. He said the demonstrators probably will live in tents scattered about Washington.

The nucleus of demonstrators will be trained for three months in nonviolent discipline and will be prepared for jail or forceful oppression, Dr. King said. "I imagine the Army may try to run us out," he added.

The decision to begin the protest "about April 1" was made last week at Frogmore, S.C., at a staff meeting of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The plan was first outlined Aug. 16.

Although Dr. King did not spell out the methods of protest, he indicated they would include sit-downs to block entrances of Federal buildings, including the Capitol.

Dr. King said that while the campaign is aimed primarily at domestic reforms, peace organizations have been asked to participate and seven or eight already have assured him they will. Dr. King has long contended that the issues of peace and domestic reforms are

inseparable because he says money spent on the Vietnam war keeps the Government from making expenditures necessary to alleviate the plight of the poor.

Dr. King was asked about the candidacy of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), who will oppose President Johnson in several Democratic primaries. He called the Senator "extremely able" but said he would not endorse a candidate. He spoke of McCarthy's "great concern for urban problems" and said he has "the wisdom to see the relation of social problems to the tragically unfortunate war in Vietnam."

Throughout the United States this week there is an antidraft protest, which, like the Pentagon protest, has been organized, financed, and directed in open violation of the laws of the United States.

All of these events indicate a pattern of sedition, and a pattern of inaction on the part of the Justice Department.

Strong action is required now. The civil rights of 200 million Americans are being violated by a small minority, and their minority status should not deprive the majority of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution. It is time the Justice Department realizes it has no choice in the matter of defending the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

THE DAY OF INFAMY

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today is December 7. On this day every American reflects on an event, one single event, the memory of which will endure as long as American history is written. It is recorded as "The Day of Infamy," and so it shall be remembered. For it was on this day, 26 years ago, that the U.S. Pacific Fleet was attacked at Pearl Harbor; 7:55, Sunday morning, December 7, 1941.

I do not feel that recounting the casualties, or naming the damaged and destroyed ships, is necessary to convey the meaning of this day to my colleagues and fellow countrymen. Nor do I feel it necessary to expound on the special sense of sadness and loss this day holds for many American families. But rather, let us consider only for this moment the great blow we felt as a Nation.

Years may turn enemies to friends, or even allies, but eons cannot change facts. It was Sunday morning, Mr. Speaker, when the enemy aircraft out of nowhere, with no apparent warning, no provocation, attacked the still-sleepy Pearl Harbor. Within minutes the sky was blotted out by smoke and flames. Within an hour, our Pacific defense forces were crippled. So devastating was the attack that had the enemy realized the extent of our losses, he would probably have successfully invaded and occupied our 49th State.

But what made this relatively small

island Empire attack the United States? What enabled them to launch such a surprise attack, knowing that the result would be war with the United States? And, knowing this, why did they initiate the action?

Without turning to the history books, we can recall how, once initiated, trade and cultural exchange with the West enabled the Empire to initiate and adopt the industrial methods of the West. In a short period of time, using these methods for military production, the warlords were replaced by the fighting machine of World War II.

With the rapid industrialization of the Empire, new sources of resources were needed. Southeast Asia held these needed resources, but the Empire realized that the United States would not tolerate aggression in Southeast Asia. For this reason the U.S. Pacific forces had to be destroyed.

Yet, knowing that the United States would immediately declare war, why did the Empire carry out such a scheme? The answer is simple, Mr. Speaker: They thought they could win. Their sudden emergence as an industrialized and armed power had so clouded their vision with national pride that they could not realistically evaluate the many facets of U.S. power. There was no concept of banzai or kamikaze for Pearl Harbor; it was to be the first of a series of victories over the United States.

Pearl Harbor was a crushing blow to the United States, Mr. Speaker, but let us pray that the lesson in the day of infamy is not lost in the anguish of the memory of this day. Nor let us for one moment believe that man has matured in these 26 years to a point where he is above any such sneak attack on another nation.

On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, man has only reached the point where he realizes that the only hope of victory lies in the overwhelming destruction of his enemy's retaliatory capabilities, a complete and massive surprise attack.

Let us, on this day, be mindful of the history of the past. Let us recall that it was Western technology that created the destructive forces of our enemy. Let us recall that it was the scrap iron and steel that we traded with them that was hurled back at us at Pearl Harbor.

With this great lesson of the past in mind, Mr. Speaker, let us reconsider the increased trade and cultural exchange we are now urged to extend to the Communist bloc, whose sole purpose for existence is the destruction of our country and its way of life.

There is no universal law which says that there can be only one Pearl Harbor. Should we ever make it possible for there to be another, it will be because we in this Nation have not learned from history that "eternal vigilance is the sure basis to maintain our being as a nation in this day and age."

PEARL HARBOR

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today is the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. I have been requested by Lt. Comdr. Roy C. Hoffman, U.S. Naval Reserve, retired, to include in the RECORD an inscription which appears on the Palm Beach County Courthouse, which expresses a true American sentiment worthy of sharing on this day:

Sleep no more, American! Your nation is in a fight to the death. World Communism and Americanism are unalterably opposed. The lines of battle are sharply drawn. The forces of good stand arched against the forces of evil, the Godly face the Goddess. And you—standing there—don't assume that you are safe and secure or that you can any longer avoid being involved in the struggle. Listen, hear the groan of your fellow man's oppression, hear the rattle of chains, as the enemy prepares to enslave you. You must understand the nature of the conflict, you must have the courage to face the challenge, and you must have the will and strength to survive. In Communism only material things have value or importance. Faith, hope, and love, these three, can lift you above the level of mere matter, can give you essence rather than mere existence. You, my friend, the Individual Citizen, are the heart and soul of the nation. Only you, and your backbone, can fulfill her destiny of leading all mankind out of the wilderness of communist emptiness and nothingness. Believe in yourself, believe in your country, and believe in God. Be a good American today, so that there may always be an America.

THE FARMER AND THE PEOPLE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the book of Ecclesiastes tells us there is a time for every purpose—a time to keep silence and a time to speak. Surely it is time to speak for the American farmer, a man who is being shortchanged by the country he has helped make prosperous.

THE FARMER IS UNHAPPY

It is time to speak for the farmer and to let the people know he is a most unhappy fellow.

He is unhappy about prices. When the surplus of crops was worked off, he thought prices would be better. They are not.

A year ago corn was \$1.41 a bushel on the Chicago market. Today it is \$1.12. A year ago wheat was \$1.79 a bushel. Today it is \$1.44.

He is unhappy about taxes. A farmer told me recently that in 1962 when soybeans were bringing \$2.65 a bushel, he paid \$852 in property taxes on 150 acres. Today with \$2.62 beans, he is paying \$2,400 in taxes. In his words, "Now you tell me how I'm supposed to make money."

He is unhappy because he senses disquieting facts about agriculture in 1967.

He knows that people are leaving the farms in large numbers—an average of 800,000 a year. Farmers, who once made up the majority of our population, today are only a small minority. In the last three decades, the farm population has dwindled from 32 million to 12 million people. The number of farmworkers in 1965 was 5.6 million—down almost 50 percent since 1940. People who have lived all their lives in farms have had to make painful adjustments to urban life.

He knows that young people are in the vanguard of that exodus from the farm. Today there is opportunity for only one farm boy in 10 to become a commercial farmer. And so, farmers are getting older. By 1970 half of the farmers in America will be 55 years of age or older.

He knows that the number of farms is declining. There were 3.5 million in 1964. Today there are 3.2 million.

THE FARMER MUST SHARE IN THE PROSPERITY OF THE NATION

It is time to speak for the farmer and tell the people he is not getting his fair share of the Nation's prosperity—a prosperity which he helped create. A broke, busted, and bankrupt farmer cannot continue to produce our present abundance. The simple fact is that he is not being adequately rewarded for his efforts.

In 1967, a year of record harvests, he finds himself in the middle of the old squeeze on profits—paying more for goods and services and receiving less for his produce.

The prices he pays for goods and services has risen dramatically—about 17 percent overall in the last decade. His feed was up 12 percent, wage rates went up 37 percent, farm machines up 27 percent, motor vehicles up 19 percent.

After all the farmer is human. He has a family to clothe, feed, educate and, to a reasonable extent, supply them with the finer things of life. He knows what is happening around him. He knows the economy is vigorous, strong, prosperous. He asks only for a fair share in that prosperity.

If the consumer is to continue to get abundant and fairly priced food, the farmer has to earn more. The American people cannot expect him to remain at the bottom of the economic scale.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FARMER

It is time to speak for the farmer and tell the American people how important he is—as a consumer and food producer at home and abroad.

As a consumer, he spends over \$30 billion a year for such things as tractors, trucks, petroleum, food, and household furnishings. His productivity is the underpinning of a vigorous economy. Agriculture is the single most dynamic force in a dynamic American economy and the farmer is the most productive worker in a marvelously productive three-quarters of a trillion dollar economy.

He supplies us with abundant food at reasonable costs. In 1966, one U.S. farmer supplied food and fiber for 40 persons, and that compares with 23 persons only 10 years ago. Production per acre has doubled since 1930, and production per man hour has tripled since the end of World War II. He supplies

this food at a remarkably small price. Food continues to take a smaller and smaller share of our income. In 1966, food expenditures as a percentage of income were 18.1 percent. In the first half of 1967 they were down to 17.8 percent.

That 5 percent of our population can produce so much is one of the truly incredible achievements of the 1960's. As much as anyone, and more than most, he is indispensable to the Nation. Without him the cities would crumble and deteriorate.

He is not only the farmer for this country, but he is the farmer for the world. His abundant production makes possible an ever growing foreign trade which is an important source of income for the Nation. From 1960 to 1966 farm exports grew nearly 50 percent and exports of U.S. farm products set a record \$6.8 billion in fiscal 1967. The continuing sharp increase in world demand means other lands have a stake in his productivity. His productivity will enable us to fend off global catastrophe as the gap between population and food supply widens.

The point of all this is simply to say the American people owe the farmer a vote of thanks for a job well done; for his patience, for his responsible stewardship of the soil, for his work, dedication, ingenuity, and success in making Americans the best fed people in all the world.

SOME ENCOURAGING FACTS

As all farmers know, there are some encouraging facts, too. For all of its defects, public agricultural policy has, together with the individual farmer's initiative and ingenuity, increased farm efficiency steadily. The Nation has made great investments in its agricultural sector, and although the key to solve all the problems of rural America has not yet been found (especially for the smaller farmer bypassed by the technological progress), several developments give us a soundly based hope for achieving parity of income for the farmer.

FARM INCOME

Farm income has shown improvement. The average realized net income of all farms was \$2,773 per farm in 1959, and increased to \$5,029 in 1966. Last year net farm income climbed to \$16.3 billion—40 percent higher than in 1960. Net income per farm went up 65 percent from 1960.

EXPORTS

Exports have risen dramatically, reaching an all time high of \$6.8 billion in 1966. Feed grains have become our largest single dollar earner of any export item, agriculture or industrial. One out of every four crop land acres is exported and exports provide employment for one of eight farm workers. Growth in commercial farm exports between 1960 and 1966 was nearly 50 percent.

The importance of imports should not be overlooked, either. Ten percent of our total food supply comes from abroad and without food imports our diets would be more costly and less varied.

SURPLUSES

The huge surpluses which plagued us in the 1950's are all gone. They were reduced without depressing sharply farm

income. Contrary to popular opinion, the prices in surplus commodities actually moved steadily up as we disposed of the surplus in Government storage over the past several years.

FAMILY FARMS

There are an increasing number of family farms graduating into the adequate size class in recent years. Since 1959, nearly 200,000 farm families have moved to gross sales of \$10,000 or more a year. These families are gaining on city workers and approaching parity of income. The expanding sector of American agriculture is the 30 percent of farms with gross sales over \$10,000. The contracting sector is the remaining 70 percent with sales of less than \$10,000.

Family farms, however, account for 95 percent of all farms and 73 percent of all farm marketings. It is simply not correct to say that family farms are going out of existence. On the contrary, the adequate sized family farms are increasing in number. There is no indication large corporate farms will dominate American farming in the near future, although the family farm will, of course, get larger.

FARM ASSETS

Although farm debt has increased sharply, the value of farm assets has advanced even more rapidly. Farm assets today are more than six times as great as liabilities. In 1966 the total value of assets in agriculture was \$256 billion and total liabilities were \$41.6 billion. The debt burden is serious but the net financial position of the American farmer has improved.

With much talk of government interference in agriculture, it is surprising to learn that American agriculture is freer of controls and regulation than many would have us believe. Basic commodity programs are largely voluntary, and farmers have broad discretion in deciding to participate or not. Only rice, peanuts and tobacco have mandatory programs, and then only after the programs have a two-thirds favorable vote by the producer.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT AGRICULTURE

Even with the favorable trends in agriculture, the temptation just to complain and gripe about the farm situation is almost overwhelming. Such complaints bring lusty cheers from farmers and the average American, who is hopelessly frustrated by "the farm problem," and grasps for simple, inexpensive solutions to complex problems.

People really cannot be blamed for their reactions. They hear the complex vocabulary of agricultural policy with no understanding; words like commodity price supports, acreage allotments, cropland retirement, concessional sales, non-recourse loans, parity and all of the other words of art in American agriculture. They observe the contradictions of agricultural policy, as when the Government helps pay the farmer to drain his land to increase production, then pays him again to divert acres to decrease production. They complain because commodity programs do not come cheaply, costing the Nation \$51 billion from 1933 to 1966. Frustrated by the complexities

of it all, they often angrily blame the politician for the "farm mess."

CHANGING AGRICULTURE

Periods of dramatic change are not easy to live through or to understand and, without doubt, U.S. agriculture is changing dramatically in response to the scientific and technological changes. Farms are larger and fewer, requiring fewer men to feed the Nation. In colonial days almost 90 percent of the population farmed; today it is less than 6.4 percent. In 1935 there were 6.8 million farms, and today only 3.2 million. With the productive efficiency of the big farm, the average farm has increased from 190 acres to 359 acres.

Perhaps these basic changes in the structure of American agriculture suggest that a major shift in farm policy is needed. Such a shift should draw a major distinction between policies directed toward commercial agriculture and those designed to aid poverty in rural areas. The two problems are clearly separate, and policies should be designed for each. This distinction should underlie any suggestions for ways in which agricultural policy may make the greatest possible contribution to the national welfare.

THE GOALS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

There really is not too much disagreement on the goals for agriculture. The Nation seeks an abundant supply of good food and fiber, produced as efficiently as possible and selling for reasonable prices. The farmer seeks income for his labor and investment comparable with returns for persons with equal ability in nonfarm occupations. These goals should be achieved by democratic procedures and with maximum freedom for individual farmers within the limitations of farm programs and by maintaining an agriculture based on the family farm.

Beyond this, the human problems brought about by the enormous changes now taking place in American agriculture must be met by enhancing rural life with improved education and training, industrial development, and better health, welfare and recreational resources in rural areas.

Abroad, the Nation seeks to expand commercial exports and to provide the technical assistance to enable the developing countries to meet their food needs, furnishing, where necessary, food aid for emergencies within our capabilities and consistent with our desire to see the developing nations achieve balanced development.

TOWARD A SOLUTION

How can these worthy, elusive goals be achieved? I would not pretend to have all the answers—and some will say I have none of them—but I think I see the direction in which we should move and some of the positive steps we should take.

My preference is to move in the direction of a market-oriented economy, taking care to protect and improve the farmer's income by reducing surplus production capacity and, if necessary, making payments to the farmer to assure him adequate income.

Major efforts must be made by public and private sources to enhance the farmer's position in the marketplace

and improve the operation of agricultural markets by marketing research, better information, collective bargaining, marketing agreements, and cooperative buying and selling.

In my view other positive steps should also be taken, including:

First. Establish a strategic reserve—A strategic reserve should be established including stocks of emergency food aid, but the reserve should be carefully insulated from the marketplace. These reserves will be used if needed, but they are not meant to be used in competition with sales by farmers.

Second. Enlarge world trade—Every effort must be continued and new efforts made to expand commercial exports and to enlarge markets for American farmers.

Third. Land modification—Adjustments of cropland to retirement and less intensive uses such as grazing, forestry, and recreation should be made. At a time when too much capacity is our problem, policy must be less directed to new farm capacity than in the past.

Fourth. Better opportunities for rural people—Better opportunities must be found and provided for rural people, including better education, health and recreation facilities, improved credit institutions, more jobs, more adequate housing, vocational training centers, increased investment in industrial development and, in general, an upgrading of the infrastructure of rural communities. Special concern must be shown for the financial needs of young farmers, making a start in agriculture.

Fifth. Economic and technical assistance—Economic and technical assistance to foreign countries should be made to increase their food production and population planning, always insisting on maximum self-help by the developing countries. Shortrun food aid within our capabilities must be provided for emergencies.

Perhaps as much as anything, the farmer needs the understanding of the American people. As they better understand his plight, they will be concerned and act to improve his position.

Like the Bible says, "It's time to speak, to let them know." It is time to speak for the farmer and to let the people know what he is doing for America, and what America must do for him.

H.R. 4765, INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISTRIBUTIONS PURSUANT TO THE BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1956, AS AMENDED—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MILLS submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4765) relating to the income tax treatment of certain distributions pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

S. 2388, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PERKINS submitted a conference report and statement on S. 2388, the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967.

H.R. 7977, TO ADJUST CERTAIN POSTAGE RATES AND RATES OF BASIC COMPENSATION IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. DULSKI submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 7977) to adjust certain postage rates, to adjust the rates of basic compensation for certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and to regulate the mailing of pandering advertisements, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1013)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7977) to adjust certain postage rates, to adjust the rates of basic compensation for certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and to regulate the mailing of pandering advertisements, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That this Act may be cited as the 'Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967'."

"TITLE I—POSTAL RATES"

"FIRST-CLASS MAIL"

"SEC. 101. (a) Sections 4252 and 4253 of title 39, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

"§ 4252. Size and weight limits"

"The maximum size of first-class mail is one hundred inches in length and girth combined and the maximum weight is seventy pounds.

"§ 4253. Postage rates on first-class mail"

"(a) Postage on first-class mail is computed separately on each letter or piece of mail. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the rate of postage on first-class mail weighing thirteen ounces or less is 6 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

"(b) First-class mail weighing more than thirteen ounces shall be mailed at the rates of postage established by section 4303(d) of this title and shall be entitled to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable.

"(c) The rate of postage for each single postal card and for each portion of a double postal card, including the cost of manufacture, and for each post card and the initial portion of each double post card conforming to section 4251(c) of this title is 5 cents.

"(d) The rate of postage on business reply mail is the regular rate prescribed in this section, together with an additional charge thereon of 2 cents for each piece weighing two ounces or less and 5 cents for each piece weighing more than two ounces. The postage and charge shall be collected on delivery."

"(b) Section 4251(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'and (4)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(4) bills and statements of account, and (5)'."

"(c) Subsection (d) of section 4251 of title 39, United States Code, relating to the definition of drop letters, is repealed.

"(d) The table of contents of chapter 59 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out—

"4252. Weight limit."

and inserting in lieu thereof—

"4252. Size and weight limits."

"AIRMAIL"

"SEC. 102. (a) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 4303 of title 39, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

"(a) Except as provided in section 4304 of this title and subsection (b) of this section, the rate of postage on domestic airmail weighing not more than 7 ounces is 10 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

"(b) The rate of postage on each postal

card and post card sent as domestic airmail is 8 cents."

"(b) Subsection (d) of section 4303 of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

"(1) by striking out paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) The rates of postage on air parcel post are based on the eight zones described in section 4553, or prescribed pursuant to section 4558, of this title in accordance with the following tables:

| | "Zones" | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Local 1, 2, and 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Not over 1 lb. | \$0.80 | \$0.80 | \$0.80 | \$0.80 | \$0.80 | \$0.80 |
| Over 1 lb. but not over 1½ lbs. | .98 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.14 | 1.18 | 1.24 |
| Over 1½ lbs. but not over 2 lbs. | 1.16 | 1.23 | 1.34 | 1.47 | 1.55 | 1.68 |
| Over 2 lbs. but not over 2½ lbs. | 1.40 | 1.48 | 1.62 | 1.79 | 1.91 | 2.08 |
| Over 2½ lbs. but not over 3 lbs. | 1.64 | 1.73 | 1.90 | 2.11 | 2.27 | 2.48 |
| Over 3 lbs. but not over 3½ lbs. | 1.88 | 1.98 | 2.18 | 2.43 | 2.63 | 2.88 |
| Over 3½ lbs. but not over 4 lbs. | 2.12 | 2.23 | 2.46 | 2.75 | 2.99 | 3.28 |
| Over 4 lbs. but not over 4½ lbs. | 2.36 | 2.48 | 2.74 | 3.07 | 3.35 | 3.68 |
| Over 4½ lbs. but not over 5 lbs. | 2.60 | 2.73 | 3.02 | 3.39 | 3.71 | 4.08 |

For each pound or fraction of a pound in excess of five pounds in weight, the additional postage is as follows:

| "Zones" | Rate |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Local and zones 1, 2, and 3 | \$0.48 |
| Zone 4 | .50 |
| Zone 5 | .56 |
| Zone 6 | .64 |
| Zone 7 | .72 |
| Zone 8 | .80 |

"(2) by deleting paragraph (2); and
"(3) by striking out in paragraph (5), subparagraphs (B) and (C) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(B) second-class publications published once each week or more frequently and featuring principally current news of interest to members of the Armed Forces and the general public which are mailed at or addressed to any such Armed Forces post office (i) in an overseas area designated by the President under section 4169 of this title or (ii) in an isolated, hardship or combat support area overseas, or where adequate surface transportation is not available; and

"(C) parcels of any class of mail exceeding five pounds but not exceeding seventy pounds in weight and not exceeding one hundred inches in length and girth combined, including surface-type official mail, which are mailed at or addressed to any such Armed Forces post office where adequate surface transportation is not available."

"(c) Section 4303(f) of title 39, United

States Code, is amended by striking out 'the Virgin Islands or the Canal Zone' wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'or the Virgin Islands'.

"(d) Section 4301(2) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out the word 'eight' and inserting in lieu thereof the figure '7'."

"SECOND-CLASS MAIL PREFERRED RATES"

"SEC. 103. (a) Section 4358 of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

"(1) by striking out subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the rate of postage on publications admitted as second-class mail when addressed for delivery within the county in which they are published and entered is as follows:

| | " [In cents] | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | "Mailed during calendar year 1968" | Mailed during calendar year 1969 | Mailed after Dec. 31, 1969 |
| Rate per pound | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Minimum charge per piece | .2 | .2 | .2 |

"(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the rates of postage on publications mailed in accordance with section 4359(a) of this title of qualified nonprofit organizations, are as follows:

| | " [In cents] | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | "During calendar year 1968" | During calendar year 1969 | During calendar year 1970 | During calendar year 1971 | During calendar year 1972 | During calendar year 1973 and thereafter |
| Rate per pound: | | | | | | |
| Advertising portion: | | | | | | |
| Zones 1 and 2 | 2.35 | 2.9 | 3.45 | 4.0 | 4.55 | 5.1 |
| Zone 3 | 2.55 | 3.3 | 4.05 | 4.8 | 5.55 | 6.3 |
| Zone 4 | 2.95 | 4.1 | 5.25 | 6.4 | 7.55 | 8.7 |
| Zone 5 | 3.35 | 4.9 | 6.45 | 8.0 | 9.55 | 11.1 |
| Zone 6 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 12.0 |
| Zone 7 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 12.0 |
| Zone 8 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 12.0 |
| Nonadvertising portion | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Minimum charge per piece | .13 | 1.5 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |

"(2) The postage on an issue of a publication referred to in paragraph (1), the advertising portion of which does not exceed 10 per centum of such issue, shall be computed without regard to the rates applicable to the advertising portion prescribed in such paragraph.

"(e) The postage on classroom publica-

tions, mailed in accordance with section 4359(a) of this title, is 60 per centum of the postage computed in accordance with section 4359(b) of this title.

"(f) The postage shall be 4.2 cents per pound on the advertising portion of publications (1) which are mailed for delivery in zones 1 and 2 in accordance with section

4359(a) of this title, (2) which are devoted to promoting the science of agriculture, and (3) when the total number of copies of the publications furnished during any twelve-month period to subscribers residing in rural areas consists of at least 70 per centum of the total number of copies distributed by any means for any purpose.

"(g) In lieu of the minimum charge per piece prescribed by section 4359(b) of this title, the minimum charge per piece for publications (other than publications to which subsections (d) and (e) of this section are applicable), when fewer than five thousand copies are mailed outside the county of publication, is 0.6 cent per piece when mailed during the calendar year 1968, 0.7 cent per piece when mailed during the calendar year 1969, and 0.8 cent per piece when mailed thereafter.

"(h) The publisher of a classroom publication, of a publication referred to in subsection (f) of this section, or of a publication of a nonprofit organization, before being entitled to the rates for the publications, shall furnish such proof of qualifications as the Postmaster General prescribes.

"(i) For the purposes of the application of this section with respect to each publication having original entry at an independent incorporated city, an incorporated city which is situated entirely within a county, or which is situated contiguous to one or more counties in the same State, but which is politically independent of such county or counties, shall be considered to be within and a part of the county with which it is principally contiguous.

"(j) As used in this section—

"(1) 'classroom publication' means a religious, educational, or scientific publication entered as second-class mail and designed specifically for use in classrooms or in religious instruction classes;

"(2) 'a publication of a qualified nonprofit organization' means a publication published by and in the interest of one of the following types of organizations or associations if it is not organized for profit and none of its net income inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual: Religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans, fraternal, and associations of rural electric cooperatives, program announcements or guides published by an educational radio or television agency of a State or political subdivision thereof or by a nonprofit educational radio or television station, and not to exceed one publication published by the official highway or development agency of a State which meets all of the requirements of section 4354 and which contains no advertising;

"(3) 'zones' means the eight zones described in section 4553, or prescribed pursuant to section 4558, of this title; and

"(3) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

"§ 4358. Rates of postage; preferred'.

"(b) The table of contents of chapter 63 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out—

"'4358. Postage rates within county of publication.'

and inserting in lieu thereof—

"'4358. Rates of postage; preferred'.

"SECOND-CLASS MAIL REGULAR RATES

"Sec. 104. (a) Section 4359 of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

"(1) by striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section and section 4358 of this title, the rates of postage on publications mailed in accordance with subsection (a) are as follows:

| | " [In cents] | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | " Mailed during calendar year 1968 | Mailed during calendar year 1969 | Mailed after Dec. 31, 1969 |
| Rate per pound: | | | |
| Advertising portion: | | | |
| Zones 1 and 2..... | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Zone 3..... | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Zone 4..... | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.8 |
| Zone 5..... | 9.9 | 10.5 | 11.1 |
| Zone 6..... | 12.0 | 12.8 | 13.6 |
| Zone 7..... | 12.8 | 13.7 | 14.5 |
| Zone 8..... | 15.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 |
| Nonadvertising portion..... | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Minimum charge per piece..... | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3. |

"(c) For the purpose of this section and section 4358 of this title, the portion of a publication devoted to advertisements shall include all advertisements inserted in the publication and attached permanently thereto.

"(d) (1) Publications mailed in accordance with subsection (a), upon request by the publisher or news agent, may be transported by air on a space-available basis, on scheduled United States air carriers at rates fixed and determined by the Civil Aeronautics Board in accordance with section 406 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1376). The Postmaster General may authorize the transportation of publications by air pursuant to this subsection only when such transportation does not impede the transportation of airmail, air parcel post, or air transportation of first-class mail on a space-available basis.

"(2) The Postmaster General shall prescribe from time to time charges to be collected for matter transported by air pursuant to this section. The charges—

"(A) shall be in addition to the payment of lawfully required postage;

"(B) may not be adjusted more frequently than once every two years; and

"(C) when prescribed or adjusted, shall equal, as nearly as practicable, the amount by which the allocated cost incurred by the Department for the delivery of such matter by air is in excess of the allocated cost which would have been incurred by the Department had such matter been delivered by surface transportation, but the total of such charges and the lawfully required postage shall not be less than 4 cents per piece.

"(e) As used in this section the term

| " Type of mailing | Rates | | Unit |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Mailed during calendar year 1968 | Mailed after June 30, 1969 | |
| (1) Individual piece..... | Cents 6.0 2.0 | Cents 6.0 2.0 | First 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Each additional ounce or fraction thereof. |
| (2) Bulk mailings under subsection (e) of this section of— | | | |
| (A) Books and catalogs of 24 pages or more, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants..... | 16.0 | 16.0 | Each pound or fraction thereof. |
| (B) Other matter..... | 22.0 | 22.0 | Do. |
| (C) Minimum charge of..... | 3.6 | 4.0 | Per piece. |

After June 30, 1969, in lieu of the minimum charge per piece specified in the foregoing table, a person who mails for himself, or on whose behalf there is a mailing, under subsection (e) of this section, shall pay a minimum charge per piece of 3.8 cents on the first 250,000 pieces mailed during a year. For such purpose, the number of pieces mailed during a year shall be the aggregate of the pieces mailed under item (2) (A), (B), and (C) of the above table.

"(b) Matter mailed in bulk under subsection (e) by qualified nonprofit organizations is subject to a minimum charge for each piece equal to 40 per centum of the minimum charge per piece provided in the

"zones" means the eight zones described in section 4553, or prescribed pursuant to section 4558, of this title; and

"(2) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

"§ 4359. Rates of postage; regular'.

"(b) The table of contents of chapter 63 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out—

"'4359. Postage rates beyond county of publication.'

and inserting in lieu thereof—

"'4359. Rates of postage; regular'.

"(c) Subsection (b) of section 4365 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'bills,'.

"(d) Section 4369(a) (4) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out: 'Provided, however, That trade publications serving the performing arts need only to furnish such information to the Postmaster General'.

"SECOND-CLASS TRANSIENT MAIL

"Sec. 105. Section 4362 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'four cents' and inserting in lieu thereof '5 cents'.

"CONTROLLED CIRCULATION PUBLICATIONS

"Sec. 106. Section 4422 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 4422. Rates of postage

"The rates of postage on controlled circulation publications found by the Postmaster General to meet the definition contained in section 4421 of this title when mailed in the manner prescribed by the Postmaster General are as follows:

| | " [In cents] | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | " Mailed during calendar year 1968 | Mailed during calendar year 1969 | Mailed after Dec. 31, 1969 |
| Rate per pound..... | 14.0 | 14.5 | 15.0 |
| Minimum charge per piece..... | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.8. |

"THIRD-CLASS MAIL

"Sec. 107. (a) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 4452 of title 39, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

"(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the postage rates of third-class mail

| " Type of mailing | Rates | | Unit |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Mailed during calendar year 1968 | Mailed after June 30, 1969 | |
| (1) Individual piece..... | Cents 6.0 2.0 | Cents 6.0 2.0 | First 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Each additional ounce or fraction thereof. |
| (2) Bulk mailings under subsection (e) of this section of— | | | |
| (A) Books and catalogs of 24 pages or more, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants..... | 16.0 | 16.0 | Each pound or fraction thereof. |
| (B) Other matter..... | 22.0 | 22.0 | Do. |
| (C) Minimum charge of..... | 3.6 | 4.0 | Per piece. |

table under subsection (a), rounded off to the nearest one-tenth cent'.

"(b) Subsection (b) of section 4451 of title 39, United States Code, relating to mailing certain bills and statements of account as third-class mail, is repealed.

"SPECIAL RATE FOURTH-CLASS MAIL

"Sec. 108. (a) Section 4554 of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

"(1) by amending so much of subsection (a) as precedes subparagraph (3) thereof to read as follows:

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the postage rate is 12 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 6 cents for each additional pound or fraction

thereof, except that the rate now or hereafter prescribed for third- or fourth-class matter shall apply in every case where such rate is lower than the rate prescribed in this subsection on—

"(1) books, including books issued to supplement other books, consisting wholly of reading matter or scholarly bibliography or reading matter with incidental blank spaces for notations, and containing no advertising matter other than incidental announcements of books;

"(2) 16-millimeter or narrower width films, and catalogs of such films, except when sent to or from commercial theaters;"

"(2) by striking out in subsection (b) (1) '4 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof' and inserting in lieu thereof '5 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 2 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof';

"(3) by inserting in subsection (b) (1) (B) 'museums and herbaria,' immediately following 'public libraries,';

"(4) in subsection (b) (2) by striking out 'and' at the end of clause (E); by striking out the period at the end of clause (F) and inserting in lieu thereof 'and'; and by adding at the end of such subsection the following new clause:

"(G) museum materials, specimens, collections, teaching aids, printed matter, and interpretative materials intended to inform and to further the education work and interests of museums and herbaria;"

"(5) by inserting in subsection (c) 'or narrower width' immediately following '16-millimeter', and 'museum materials, specimens, collections, teaching aids, printed matter, and interpretative materials intended to inform and to further the educational work and interests of museums and herbaria,' immediately following 'sound recordings,'; and

"(6) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

"(e) Articles may be mailed under this section in quantities of one thousand or more in a single mailing, as defined by the Postmaster General only in the manner directed by him."

"(b) Subparagraph (6) of section 4554 (a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting 'playscripts and' immediately following '(6)'."

"(c) The section heading of section 4554 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read—

"§ 4554. Books, films, and other materials; preferred rates'."

"(d) The table of contents of chapter 67 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out—

"4554. Postage rates on books and films."

and inserting in lieu thereof—

"4554. Books, films, and other materials; preferred rates'."

"KEYS AND OTHER SMALL ARTICLES

"SEC. 109. Subsection (b) of section 4651 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out '6 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof' and inserting in lieu thereof '14 cents for the first two ounces or fraction thereof, and 7 cents for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof,'."

"SPECIAL HANDLING SERVICE

"SEC. 110. Section 6008 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 6008. Special handling.

"Upon payment of a special handling fee, third-class mail and fourth-class mail are entitled to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable, but such mail is not required to receive the same handling and transportation as airmail."

"SEPARATION BY MAILER OF SECOND-CLASS MAIL

"SEC. 111. Section 4363 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 4363. Separation by mailer of second-class mail.

"The Postmaster General may require publishers and news agents to separate, make up, and address second-class matter in such manner as he directs in accordance with a 5-digit ZIP code system."

"PRINTING ON SECOND-CLASS COVERS

"SEC. 112. Section 4365 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding a new subsection to read as follows:

"(d) In addition to other matter authorized by this section to be contained, enclosed, or inserted in second-class mail, there may be included, in accordance with uniform regulations which the Postmaster General shall prescribe, on the envelopes, wrappers, and other covers in which copies of publications are mailed, messages and notices of a civic or public-service nature, if no charge is made for the inclusion of such messages and notices on such envelopes, wrappers, and covers."

"ADDITIONAL ENTRY POINTS

"SEC. 113. Section 4358 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read as follows:

"(k) The rates of postage prescribed by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall apply only to mailings within the county in which the publications have original entry."

"MAIL MATTER FOR BLIND AND OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS

"SEC. 114. (a) Chapter 69 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out sections 4653 and 4654 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"§ 4653. Matter for blind and other handicapped persons

"(a) The matter described in subsection (b) (other than matter mailed under section 4654 of this title) may be mailed free of postage, if—

"(1) the matter is for the use of the blind or other persons who cannot use or read conventionally printed material because of a physical impairment who are certified by competent authority as unable to read normal reading material in accordance with the provisions of the first section of the Act of July 30, 1966 (Public Law 89-522; 80 Stat. 330);

"(2) no charge, or rental, subscription, or other fee, is required for such matter or a charge, or rental, subscription, or other fee is required for such matter not in excess of the cost thereof;

"(3) the matter may be opened by the Postmaster General for inspection;

"(4) the matter contains no advertising; and

"(5) the matter is mailed subject to size and weight limitations prescribed by the Postmaster General.

"(b) The free mailing privilege provided by subsection (a) is extended to—

"(1) reading matter and musical scores;

"(2) sound reproductions;

"(3) paper, records, tapes, and other material for the production of reading matter, musical scores, or sound reproductions;

"(4) reproducers or parts thereof, for sound reproductions; and

"(5) Braille writers, typewriters, educational or other materials or devices, or parts thereof, used for writing by, or specifically designed or adapted for use of, a blind person or a person having a physical impairment as described in subsection (a) (1) of this section.

"§ 4654. Unsealed letters sent by blind or physically handicapped persons

"Unsealed letters sent by a blind person or a person having a physical impairment, as described in section 4653 (a) (1) of this title, in raised characters or sight-saving type, or in the form of sound recordings, may be mailed free of postage.

"§ 4655. Markings

"All matter relating to blind or other handicapped persons mailed under section 4653, or section 4654, of this title, shall bear the words "Free Matter for the Blind or Handicapped", or words to that effect specified by the Postmaster General, in the upper right-hand corner of the address area."

"(b) The table of contents of chapter 69 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out—

"4653. Publications for the blind.

"4654. Reproducers and sound reproduction records for the blind."

and inserting in lieu thereof—

"4653. Matter for blind and other handicapped persons.

"4654. Unsealed letters sent by blind or physically handicapped persons.

"4655. Markings."

"(c) Section 4451 (d) of title 39, United States Code, is repealed.

"PERMISSIBLE ENCLOSURES FOR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL

"SEC. 115. Section 4555 (a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

"(1) by striking out 'and' at the end of clause (9);

"(2) by striking out the period at the end of clause (10) and inserting in lieu thereof 'and'; and

"(3) by adding at the end thereof:

"(11) invoices, whether or not also serving as bills, if they relate solely to the matter with which they are mailed."

"REIMBURSEMENT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE OF THE CANAL ZONE

"SEC. 116. (a) Chapter 57 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 4170. Mailing privilege of members of United States Armed Forces and of friendly foreign nations in the Canal Zone

"(a) For the purposes of sections 4169 (a), 4303 (d) (5), and 4560 of this title, each post office in the Canal Zone postal service, to the extent that it provides mail service for members of the United States Armed Forces and of friendly foreign nations, shall be considered to be an Armed Forces post office established under section 705 (d) of this title.

"(b) The Department of Defense shall reimburse the postal service of the Canal Zone, out of any appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense, as a necessary expense of the appropriations or funds and of the activities concerned, the equivalent amount of postage due, and sums equal to the expenses incurred by, the postal service of the Canal Zone, as determined by the Governor of the Canal Zone, for matter sent in the mails, and in providing air transportation of mail, under such sections."

"(b) The table of contents of chapter 57 of title 39, United States Code is amended by adding—

"4170. Mailing privilege of members of United States Armed Forces and of friendly foreign nations in the Canal Zone."

immediately below—

"4169. Mailing privilege of members of United States Armed Forces and of friendly foreign nations."

"PARCEL AIRLIFT

"SEC. 117. (a) Chapter 67 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 4560. Air transportation of parcels mailed at or addressed to Armed Forces post offices

"Any parcel, other than a parcel mailed airmail or as air parcel post, not exceeding thirty pounds in weight and sixty inches in length and girth combined, which is

mailed at or addressed to any Armed Forces post office established under section 705(d) of this title shall be transported by air on a space available basis, on scheduled United States air carriers at rates fixed and determined by the Civil Aeronautics Board in accordance with section 406 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1376), upon payment, in addition to the regular surface rate of postage, of a special fee to be prescribed by the Postmaster General for such transportation by air. Whenever adequate service by scheduled United States air carriers is not available to provide transportation of mail matter by air in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section, the transportation of such mail matter may be authorized by aircraft other than scheduled United States air carriers.

"(b) The table of contents of such chapter 67 is amended by inserting at the end thereof—

"4560. Air transportation of parcels mailed at or addressed to Armed Forces post offices."

"SOLICITATIONS IN GUISE OF BILLS OR STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT"

"SEC. 118. (a) Section 4001 of title 39, United States Code, relating to nonmailable matter, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Matter otherwise legally acceptable in the mails which—

"(1) is in the form of, and reasonably could be interpreted or construed as, a bill, invoice, or statement of account due; but

"(2) constitutes, in fact, a solicitation for the order by the addressee of goods or services, or both;

is nonmailable matter, shall not be carried or delivered by mail, and shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General directs, unless such matter bears on its face, in conspicuous and legible type in contrast by typography, layout, or color with other printing on its face, in accordance with regulations which the Postmaster General shall prescribe—

"(A) the following notice: 'This is a solicitation for the order of goods and/or services and not a bill, invoice, or statement of account due. You are not under obligation to make any payments on account of this offer unless you accept this offer.'; or

"(B) in lieu thereof, a notice to the same effect in words which the Postmaster General may prescribe."

"(b) The amendment made by this section shall become effective with respect to matter mailed on or after the nineteenth day following the effective date of this section.

"EFFECTIVE DATE"

"SEC. 119. This title shall become effective on January 7, 1968.

"CONFORMING AMENDMENTS"

"SEC. 120. (a) (1) Subparagraph (A) of section 2303(a)(1) of title 39, United States Code, is repealed.

"(2) Subparagraph (D) of such section is amended to read as follows:

"(D) free postage on reading matter and other articles for the blind and other handicapped persons as provided by sections 4653 and 4654 of this title."

"(3) Subparagraph (I) is amended by striking out 'educational'.

"(b) Section 4552(c) of such title is amended—

"(1) by inserting 'and' after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (4);

"(2) by striking out 'and' at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting in lieu thereof a period; and

"(3) by striking out paragraph (6).

"EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION"

"SEC. 121. Section 4355(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out the period at the end of item (10) and

inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word 'or', and by adding after item (10) the following new item:

"(11) program announcements or guides published by an educational radio or television agency of a State or political subdivision thereof or by a nonprofit educational radio or television station."

"UNDELIVERED FIRST-CLASS MAIL"

"SEC. 122. Subsection (a) of section 4106 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Postmaster General shall notify the sender or addressee upon request by the sender or addressee, when mail is undelivered as addressed, of the reason for the nondeliv-

ery, and in the case of the notice to the sender, the new address of the addressee if known. The Postmaster General shall prescribe a uniform charge to be collected for the service performed pursuant to this subsection."

"TITLE II—FEDERAL SALARY INCREASES"

"SHORT TITLE"

"SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the 'Federal Salary Act of 1967'."

"EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO THE GENERAL SCHEDULES"

"SEC. 202. (a) The General Schedule contained in section 5332(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"GENERAL SCHEDULE"

| "Grade" | Annual rates and steps | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| GS-1 | \$3,776 | \$3,902 | \$4,028 | \$4,154 | \$4,280 | \$4,406 | \$4,532 | \$4,658 | \$4,784 | \$4,910 |
| GS-2 | 4,108 | 4,245 | 4,382 | 4,519 | 4,656 | 4,793 | 4,930 | 5,067 | 5,204 | 5,341 |
| GS-3 | 4,466 | 4,615 | 4,764 | 4,913 | 5,062 | 5,211 | 5,360 | 5,509 | 5,658 | 5,807 |
| GS-4 | 4,995 | 5,161 | 5,327 | 5,493 | 5,659 | 5,825 | 5,991 | 6,157 | 6,323 | 6,489 |
| GS-5 | 5,565 | 5,751 | 5,937 | 6,123 | 6,309 | 6,495 | 6,681 | 6,867 | 7,053 | 7,239 |
| GS-6 | 6,137 | 6,342 | 6,547 | 6,752 | 6,957 | 7,162 | 7,367 | 7,572 | 7,777 | 7,982 |
| GS-7 | 6,734 | 6,959 | 7,184 | 7,409 | 7,634 | 7,859 | 8,084 | 8,309 | 8,534 | 8,759 |
| GS-8 | 7,384 | 7,630 | 7,876 | 8,122 | 8,368 | 8,614 | 8,860 | 9,106 | 9,352 | 9,598 |
| GS-9 | 8,054 | 8,323 | 8,592 | 8,861 | 9,130 | 9,399 | 9,668 | 9,937 | 10,206 | 10,475 |
| GS-10 | 8,821 | 9,115 | 9,409 | 9,703 | 9,997 | 10,291 | 10,585 | 10,879 | 11,173 | 11,467 |
| GS-11 | 9,657 | 9,979 | 10,301 | 10,623 | 10,945 | 11,267 | 11,589 | 11,911 | 12,233 | 12,555 |
| GS-12 | 11,461 | 11,843 | 12,225 | 12,607 | 12,989 | 13,371 | 13,753 | 14,135 | 14,517 | 14,899 |
| GS-13 | 13,507 | 13,957 | 14,407 | 14,857 | 15,307 | 15,757 | 16,207 | 16,657 | 17,107 | 17,557 |
| GS-14 | 15,841 | 16,369 | 16,897 | 17,425 | 17,953 | 18,481 | 19,009 | 19,537 | 20,065 | 20,593 |
| GS-15 | 18,404 | 19,017 | 19,630 | 20,243 | 20,856 | 21,469 | 22,082 | 22,695 | 23,308 | 23,921 |
| GS-16 | 20,982 | 21,681 | 22,380 | 23,079 | 23,778 | 24,477 | 25,176 | 25,875 | 26,574 | 27,273 |
| GS-17 | 23,788 | 24,581 | 25,374 | 26,167 | 26,960 | | | | | |
| GS-18 | 27,055 | | | | | | | | | |

"(b) Except as provided in section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, the rates of basic pay of officers and employees to whom the General Schedule set forth in the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section applies shall be initially adjusted as of the effective date of this section, as follows:

"(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic pay immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the rates of a grade in the General Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic pay at the corresponding rate in effect on and after such date.

"(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic pay immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two rates of a grade in the General Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic pay at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date.

"(3) If the officer or employee is receiving basic pay immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate in excess of the maximum rate for his grade, he shall receive (A) the maximum rate for his grade in the new schedule, or (B) his existing rate of basic pay increased by 4.5 per centum, rounded to the next highest dollar, if such existing rate as so increased is higher.

"(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to section 2(b) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of pay determined under section 208(b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111), plus subsequent increases authorized by law, he shall receive an aggregate rate of pay equal to the sum of his existing aggregate rate of pay on the day preceding the effective date of this section, plus the amount of increase made by this section in the maximum rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position, or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate pay at a higher rate by reason of the operation of this Act or any other provision of law; but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate of pay of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii)

of the immediately preceding sentence of this subparagraph, the amount of the increase provided by this section shall be held and considered for the purposes of section 208(b) of the Act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of the existing rate of pay of the employee.

"(5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this title, was promoted from one grade under the General Schedule contained in section 5332(a) of title 5, United States Code, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic pay shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule to which such officer or employee was promoted as in effect (without regard to this title) at the time of such promotion.

"(6) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this title, became subject to the General Schedule and his rate of basic pay was set above the minimum rate of the grade on the basis of a previously earned rate above such minimum rate, his rate of basic pay shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to the General Schedule on the basis of the rate of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the rate of the grade at which the pay of such officer or employee was set at the time he became subject to the General Schedule.

"LIMITATION ON NUMBERS OF CERTAIN POSTAL POSITIONS"

"SEC. 203. Section 3301 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out

'salary levels 19 and 20' and inserting in lieu thereof 'salary levels 20 and 21'.

"CHANGES IN KEY POSITIONS IN POSTAL FIELD SERVICE

"SEC. 204. (a) That part of chapter 45 of title 39, United States Code, under the heading 'POSITIONS' is amended by striking out section 3512 and inserting in lieu thereof the following new sections:

"§ 3512. Positions in salary level 1

"'Cleaner. (KP-51)

"(1) Basic function.—Performs a variety of light cleaning and housekeeping tasks in connection with the custodial maintenance of a postal installation.

"(2) Duties and responsibilities.—

"(A) Sweeps, mops, dusts, washes, and otherwise performs light cleaning and housekeeping tasks to maintain offices, washrooms, lobbies, corridors, stairways, and other areas of the building in neat and orderly condition.

"(B) Performs such duties as dusting, waxing, and polishing office furniture, sweeping and mopping floors, vacuuming rugs, emptying wastebaskets and trash, washing interior window and partition glass and fixtures which can be reached without use of ladders or scaffolding.

"(3) Organizational relationships.—Reports to a foreman or other designated supervisor.

"§ 3512A. Positions in salary level 2

"Custodian. (KP-1)

"(1) Basic function.—Performs manual laboring duties in connection with custody of an office or building.

"(2) Duties and responsibilities.—

"(A) Performs any combination of the following duties:

"1. Moves furniture and equipment.

"2. Uncrates and assembles furniture and fixtures, using bolts and screws for assembly.

"3. Loads and unloads supplies and equipment.

"4. Removes trash from work areas, lobbies, and washrooms.

"5. Tends to lawns, shrubbery, and premises of the post office and cleans ice and snow from the sidewalks and driveways.

"6. Stacks supplies in storage rooms and on shelves, and completes forms or records as required.

"(B) May perform cleaning duties as assigned.

"(3) Organizational relationships.—Reports to a foreman or other designated supervisor.

"(b) Each salary level number in the headings of section 3513 to 3531, inclusive, of title 39, United States Code, and each other numerical reference to such salary level number in any other provision of such title (including the table of contents of chapter 45) which is not otherwise increased by this title, is increased by 1.

"(c) Each employee in the postal field service on the date of enactment of this title, whose position is placed in salary level 2 of the Postal Field Service Schedule by reason of the enactment of this section and section 205(e) (1) of this title, shall remain in salary level 2 of such schedule so long as he remains in such position or occupies, without break in service of more than thirty days, a position of a comparable level of duties, responsibilities, and work requirements in such salary level. When the employee leaves any such position, the position shall be appropriately ranked in accordance with chapter 45 of title 39, United States Code.

"(d) The table of contents of chapter 45 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting—

"§ 3512A. Positions in salary level 2."

Immediately below—

"§ 3512. Positions in salary level 1."

"POSTAL FIELD SERVICE EMPLOYEES

"SEC. 205. (a) Section 3542(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) There are established basic compensation schedules for positions in the postal field service which shall be known as the Postal Field Service Schedules and for which the symbol shall be "PFS". Except as provided in sections 3543 and 3544 of this title, basic compensation shall be paid to all employees in accordance with such schedules.

"POSTAL FIELD SERVICE SCHEDULE I

"[To be effective for the period beginning on the 1st day of the 1st pay period beginning on or after Oct. 1, 1967, and ending immediately before the effective date of Postal Field Service Schedule II set forth below]

| " PFS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | \$4,118 | \$4,255 | \$4,392 | \$4,529 | \$4,666 | \$4,803 | \$4,940 | \$5,077 | \$5,214 | \$5,351 | \$5,488 | \$5,625 |
| 2 | 4,460 | 4,607 | 4,754 | 4,901 | 5,048 | 5,195 | 5,342 | 5,489 | 5,636 | 5,783 | 5,930 | 6,077 |
| 3 | 4,826 | 4,984 | 5,142 | 5,300 | 5,458 | 5,616 | 5,774 | 5,932 | 6,090 | 6,248 | 6,406 | 6,564 |
| 4 | 5,215 | 5,391 | 5,567 | 5,743 | 5,919 | 6,095 | 6,271 | 6,447 | 6,623 | 6,799 | 6,975 | 7,151 |
| 5 | 5,651 | 5,838 | 6,025 | 6,212 | 6,399 | 6,586 | 6,773 | 6,960 | 7,147 | 7,334 | 7,521 | 7,708 |
| 6 | 6,044 | 6,246 | 6,448 | 6,650 | 6,852 | 7,054 | 7,256 | 7,458 | 7,660 | 7,862 | 8,064 | 8,266 |
| 7 | 6,482 | 6,697 | 6,912 | 7,127 | 7,342 | 7,557 | 7,772 | 7,987 | 8,202 | 8,417 | 8,632 | 8,847 |
| 8 | 6,939 | 7,170 | 7,401 | 7,632 | 7,863 | 8,094 | 8,325 | 8,556 | 8,787 | 9,018 | 9,249 | |
| 9 | 7,515 | 7,764 | 8,013 | 8,262 | 8,511 | 8,760 | 9,009 | 9,258 | 9,507 | 9,756 | | |
| 10 | 8,128 | 8,398 | 8,668 | 8,938 | 9,208 | 9,478 | 9,748 | 10,018 | 10,288 | 10,558 | | |
| 11 | 8,846 | 9,146 | 9,446 | 9,746 | 10,046 | 10,346 | 10,646 | 10,946 | 11,246 | 11,546 | | |
| 12 | 9,775 | 10,109 | 10,443 | 10,777 | 11,111 | 11,445 | 11,779 | 12,113 | 12,447 | 12,781 | | |
| 13 | 10,815 | 11,183 | 11,551 | 11,919 | 12,287 | 12,655 | 13,023 | 13,391 | 13,759 | 14,127 | | |
| 14 | 11,951 | 12,364 | 12,777 | 13,190 | 13,603 | 14,016 | 14,429 | 14,842 | 15,255 | 15,668 | | |
| 15 | 13,173 | 13,631 | 14,089 | 14,547 | 15,005 | 15,463 | 15,921 | 16,379 | 16,837 | 17,295 | | |
| 16 | 14,564 | 15,066 | 15,568 | 16,070 | 16,572 | 17,074 | 17,576 | 18,078 | 18,580 | 19,082 | | |
| 17 | 16,090 | 16,650 | 17,210 | 17,770 | 18,330 | 18,890 | 19,450 | 20,010 | 20,570 | 21,130 | | |
| 18 | 17,803 | 18,425 | 19,047 | 19,669 | 20,291 | 20,913 | 21,535 | 22,157 | 22,779 | 23,401 | | |
| 19 | 19,642 | 20,294 | 20,946 | 21,598 | 22,250 | 22,902 | 23,554 | 24,206 | 24,858 | 25,510 | | |
| 20 | 21,758 | 22,484 | 23,210 | 23,936 | 24,662 | 25,388 | 26,114 | 26,840 | | | | |
| 21 | 24,126 | 24,932 | 25,738 | 26,544 | 27,350 | | | | | | | |

"POSTAL FIELD SERVICE SCHEDULE II

"[To be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1968]

| " PFS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | \$4,324 | \$4,468 | \$4,612 | \$4,756 | \$4,900 | \$5,044 | \$5,188 | \$5,332 | \$5,476 | \$5,620 | \$5,764 | \$5,908 |
| 2 | 4,687 | 4,841 | 4,995 | 5,149 | 5,303 | 5,457 | 5,611 | 5,765 | 5,919 | 6,073 | 6,227 | 6,381 |
| 3 | 5,068 | 5,234 | 5,400 | 5,566 | 5,732 | 5,898 | 6,064 | 6,230 | 6,396 | 6,562 | 6,728 | 6,894 |
| 4 | 5,476 | 5,661 | 5,846 | 6,031 | 6,216 | 6,401 | 6,586 | 6,771 | 6,956 | 7,141 | 7,326 | 7,511 |
| 5 | 5,938 | 6,134 | 6,330 | 6,526 | 6,722 | 6,918 | 7,114 | 7,310 | 7,506 | 7,702 | 7,898 | 8,094 |
| 6 | 6,348 | 6,560 | 6,772 | 6,984 | 7,196 | 7,408 | 7,620 | 7,832 | 8,044 | 8,256 | 8,468 | 8,680 |
| 7 | 6,807 | 7,033 | 7,259 | 7,485 | 7,711 | 7,937 | 8,163 | 8,389 | 8,615 | 8,841 | 9,067 | 9,293 |
| 8 | 7,286 | 7,529 | 7,772 | 8,015 | 8,258 | 8,501 | 8,744 | 8,987 | 9,230 | 9,473 | | |
| 9 | 7,891 | 8,153 | 8,415 | 8,677 | 8,939 | 9,201 | 9,463 | 9,725 | 9,987 | 10,249 | | |
| 10 | 8,535 | 8,819 | 9,103 | 9,387 | 9,671 | 9,955 | 10,239 | 10,523 | 10,807 | 11,091 | | |
| 11 | 9,289 | 9,604 | 9,919 | 10,234 | 10,549 | 10,864 | 11,179 | 11,494 | 11,809 | 12,124 | | |
| 12 | 10,264 | 10,615 | 10,966 | 11,317 | 11,668 | 12,019 | 12,370 | 12,721 | 13,072 | 13,423 | | |
| 13 | 11,356 | 11,743 | 12,130 | 12,517 | 12,904 | 13,291 | 13,678 | 14,065 | 14,452 | 14,839 | | |
| 14 | 12,549 | 12,983 | 13,417 | 13,851 | 14,285 | 14,719 | 15,153 | 15,587 | 16,021 | 16,455 | | |
| 15 | 13,832 | 14,313 | 14,794 | 15,275 | 15,756 | 16,237 | 16,718 | 17,199 | 17,680 | 18,161 | | |
| 16 | 15,293 | 15,820 | 16,347 | 16,874 | 17,401 | 17,928 | 18,455 | 18,982 | 19,509 | 20,036 | | |
| 17 | 16,895 | 17,483 | 18,071 | 18,659 | 19,247 | 19,835 | 20,423 | 21,011 | 21,599 | 22,187 | | |
| 18 | 18,695 | 19,348 | 20,001 | 20,654 | 21,307 | 21,960 | 22,613 | 23,266 | 23,919 | 24,572 | | |
| 19 | 20,625 | 21,310 | 21,995 | 22,680 | 23,365 | 24,050 | 24,735 | 25,420 | 26,105 | 26,790 | | |
| 20 | 22,848 | 23,610 | 24,372 | 25,134 | 25,896 | 26,658 | 27,420 | 28,182 | | | | |
| 21 | 25,333 | 26,179 | 27,025 | 27,871 | 28,717 | | | | | | | |

"(b) Section 3543(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) There are established basic compen-

sation schedules which shall be known as the Rural Carrier Schedules and for which the symbol shall be "RCS". Compensation shall

be paid to rural carriers in accordance with such schedules.

"RURAL CARRIER SCHEDULE I

"[To be effective for the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after October 1, 1967, and ending immediately before the effective date of Rural Carrier Schedule II set forth below]

"Per annum rates and steps

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fixed compensation..... | \$2,531 | \$2,658 | \$2,785 | \$2,912 | \$3,039 | \$3,166 | \$3,293 | \$3,420 | \$3,547 | \$3,674 | \$3,801 | \$3,928 |
| For each mile up to 30 miles of route..... | 94 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 114 | 116 |
| For each mile of route over 30..... | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |

"RURAL CARRIER SCHEDULE II

"[To be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1968]

"Per annum rates and steps

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fixed compensation..... | \$2,668 | \$2,804 | \$2,940 | \$3,076 | \$3,212 | \$3,348 | \$3,484 | \$3,620 | \$3,756 | \$3,892 | \$4,028 | \$4,164 |
| For each mile up to 30 miles of route..... | 99 | 101 | 103 | 105 | 107 | 109 | 111 | 113 | 115 | 117 | 119 | 121 |
| For each mile of route over 30..... | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |

"(c) Section 3544 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"3544. Compensation of postmasters at fourth-class offices

"(a) The Postmaster General shall—

"(1) rank each position of postmaster at a post office of the fourth class in salary level 6 of the Postal Field Service Schedule; and

"(2) establish, and adjust from time to time, the annual rate of basic compensation, for each such position of postmaster so ranked, in an amount which bears the same ratio to the annual rate of basic compensation for full-time service in a position (other than postmaster at a post office of the fourth class) in the same step of salary level 6 of such schedule, as the average number of hours of service per day which the Postmaster General determines necessary to be performed by such postmaster to operate the post office, in the light of the postal needs of the patrons of the office, bears to the total number of hours per day of such full-time service.

Actions and determinations by the postmaster General under this subsection shall be final and conclusive until changed by him.

"(b) A person who performs the duties of postmaster at a post office of the fourth class where there is a vacancy, or during the absence of the postmaster on sick or annual leave or leave without pay, shall be compensated at the rate of basic compensation for step 1 of salary level 6 of the Postal Field Service Schedule, determined under subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) When required by the Postmaster General, a postmaster at a fourth-class office shall, and any other postmaster in PFS level 6 when permitted by the Postmaster General may, furnish quarters, fixtures, and equipment for an office on an allowance basis. The allowance for this purpose shall be an amount equal to 15 per centum of the basic compensation for step 1 of salary level 6 of the Postal Field Service Schedule, determined under subsection (a) of this section.

"(d) Each postmaster at a post office of the fourth class on the effective date of Postal Field Service Schedule I shall be placed in salary level 6 of the Postal Field Service Schedule at the lowest step which provides a rate, determined under section 3544(a) of title 39, United States Code, which is at least equal to his rate of basic compensation in effect immediately prior to such effective date plus 6 per centum thereof. If there is no such step in salary level 6, he is entitled to his rate of basic compensation in effect immediately prior to such effective date plus 6 per centum thereof.

For the purposes of this subsection, basic compensation in effect immediately prior to the effective date of Postal Field Service Schedule I shall be determined after giving effect to any change in salary step or revenue units category which would have occurred on the effective date of this section without regard to the enactment of this title.

"(e) The basic compensation of each employee subject to the Postal Field Service Schedule or the Rural Carrier Schedule immediately prior to the effective date of Postal Field Service Schedule I shall be determined as follows:

"(1) Each employee subject to the Postal Field Service Schedule shall be assigned to the same numerical step for his position, placed in the next higher salary level, which he had attained immediately prior to such effective date.

"(2) Each employee subject to the Rural Carrier Schedule shall be assigned to the same numerical step for his position which he had attained immediately prior to such effective date.

"(3) If changes in levels or steps would otherwise occur on such effective date without regard to enactment of this Act, such changes shall be deemed to have occurred prior to conversion.

"(4) If the existing basic compensation is greater than the rate to which the employee is converted under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, the employee shall be placed in the lowest step which exceeds his basic compensation. If the existing basic compensation exceeds the maximum step of his position, his existing basic compensation increased by 6 per centum, rounded to the next highest dollar, shall be established as his basic compensation.

"(f) The advancement of any employee to a higher salary level of the Postal Field Service Schedule by reason of the enactment of this section shall not be deemed to be an equivalent increase within the meaning of section 3552(a) of title 39, United States Code.

"(g) The basic compensation of each employee subject to the Postal Field Service Schedule or the Rural Carrier Schedule immediately prior to the effective date of Postal Field Service Schedule II shall be determined as follows:

"(1) Each employee shall be assigned to the same numerical step for his position which he had attained immediately prior to such effective date. If changes in levels or steps would otherwise occur on such effective date without regard to enactment of this title, such changes shall be deemed to have occurred prior to conversion.

"(2) If the existing basic compensation is greater than the rate to which the employee is converted under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the employee shall be placed in the lowest step which exceeds his basic compensation. If the existing basic compensation exceeds the maximum step of his position, his existing basic compensation increased by 5 per centum, rounded to the next highest dollar, shall be established as his basic compensation.

"(h) Each employee whose position, by reason of the enactment of this section, is placed in a level of the Postal Field Service Schedule shall be entitled, for purposes of section 3560 of title 39, United States Code, to credit for time served in the postal field service prior to the effective date of this section.

"(i) The table of contents of chapter 45 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out—

"3544. Fourth Class Office Schedule."

and inserting in lieu thereof—

"3544. Compensation of postmasters at fourth-class offices."

"CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

"SEC. 206. (a) Section 3560(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out '(3) revenue unit category, with respect to the Fourth Class Office Schedule,' and inserting in lieu thereof '(3) minimum hours of service with respect to postmasters in fourth-class post offices.'

"(b) Section 3560(f) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out '(1) reductions in class or revenue unit category of any post office, or' and inserting in lieu thereof '(1) reductions in class or revenue units of any post office or in the minimum hours of service for a fourth-class post office, or'.

"(c) Subsections (b) and (c) of section 3573 of title 39, United States Code, are amended by striking out 'level PFS-10' and 'level PFS-11', wherever appearing therein, and inserting in lieu thereof 'level PFS-11' and 'level PFS-12', respectively. Subsection (g) of section 3573 is amended by striking out 'PFS-17' and inserting 'PFS-18'.

"(d) Subsection (a) of section 3575 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'level PFS-15' and inserting in lieu thereof 'level PFS-16'.

"(e) Any reference to a level of the Postal Field Service Schedule in any order, rule, regulation, or statute (other than title 39, United States Code) which is in effect on the effective date of this section shall be deemed to refer to the next higher level of the Postal Field Service Schedule.

"SPECIAL SALARY RATE RANGES"

"SEC. 207. (a) Section 5303(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'seventh pay rate' and inserting in lieu thereof 'maximum pay rate'.

"(b) Section 5303(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The rate of basic pay established under this section and received by an individual immediately before a statutory increase, which becomes effective prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of the statute, in the pay schedule applicable to such individual of any pay system specified in subsection (a) of this section, shall be initially adjusted, effective on the effective date of the statutory increase, under conversion rules prescribed by the President or by such agency as the President may designate."

"EMPLOYEES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION"

"SEC. 208. Section 4107 of title 38, United States Code, relating to grades and pay scales for certain positions within the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 4107. Grades and pay scales"

"(a) The per annum full-pay scale or ranges for positions provided in section 4103 of this title, other than Chief Medical Director, Deputy Chief Medical Director, and Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, shall be as follows:

"Section 4103 Schedule"

"Assistant Chief Medical Director, \$27,055.
"Medical Director, \$23,788 minimum to \$26,960 maximum.

"Director of Nursing Service, \$18,404 minimum to \$23,921 maximum.

"Director of Chaplain Service, \$18,404 minimum to \$23,921 maximum.

"Chief Pharmacist, \$18,404 minimum to \$23,921 maximum.

"Chief Dietitian, \$18,404 minimum to \$23,921 maximum.

"(b) (1) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 4104 of this title shall be as follows:

"Physicians and Dentist Schedule"

"Director grade, \$20,982 minimum to \$26,574 maximum.

"Executive grade, \$19,576 minimum to \$25,444 maximum.

"Chief grade, \$18,404 minimum to \$23,921 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$15,841 minimum to \$20,593 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$13,507 minimum to \$17,557 maximum.

"Full grade, \$11,461 minimum to \$14,899 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$9,657 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Nurse Schedule"

"Assistant Director grade, \$15,841 minimum to \$20,593 maximum.

"Chief grade, \$13,507 minimum to \$17,557 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,461 minimum to \$14,899 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,657 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,054 minimum to \$10,475 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$7,033 minimum to \$9,139 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,137 minimum to \$7,982 maximum.

"(2) No person may hold the director grade unless he is serving as a director of a hospital, domiciliary, center, or outpatient clinic (independent). No person may hold the executive grade unless he holds the position of chief of staff at a hospital, center,

or outpatient clinic (independent), or comparable position.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the per annum salary rate for each individual serving as a director of a hospital, domiciliary, or center who is not a physician shall not be less than the salary rate which he would receive under this section if his service as a director of a hospital, domiciliary, or center had been service as a physician in the director grade. The position

| | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| "Class 1..... | \$24,944 | \$25,776 |
| Class 2..... | 20,280 | 20,956 |
| Class 3..... | 16,616 | 17,170 |
| Class 4..... | 13,507 | 13,957 |
| Class 5..... | 11,120 | 11,491 |
| Class 6..... | 9,267 | 9,576 |
| Class 7..... | 7,816 | 8,076 |
| Class 8..... | 6,734 | 6,959 |

"(b) The second sentence of subsection (a) of section 415 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 870(a)) is amended to read as follows: "The

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| "Class 1..... | \$16,616 | \$17,170 | \$17,724 | \$18,278 |
| Class 2..... | 13,507 | 13,957 | 14,407 | 14,857 |
| Class 3..... | 11,120 | 11,491 | 11,862 | 12,233 |
| Class 4..... | 9,267 | 9,576 | 9,885 | 10,194 |
| Class 5..... | 8,351 | 8,629 | 8,907 | 9,185 |
| Class 6..... | 7,524 | 7,775 | 8,026 | 8,277 |
| Class 7..... | 6,905 | 7,135 | 7,365 | 7,595 |
| Class 8..... | 6,125 | 6,329 | 6,533 | 6,737 |
| Class 9..... | 5,575 | 5,761 | 5,947 | 6,133 |
| Class 10..... | 4,995 | 5,161 | 5,327 | 5,493 |

"(c) Foreign Service officers, Reserve officers, and Foreign Service staff officers and employees who are entitled to receive basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the rates provided by section 412 or 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall receive basic compensation, on and after such effective date, at the rate of their class determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of State.

"AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COUNTY COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES"

"SEC. 210. The rates of pay of persons employed by the county committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590 (b)) shall be increased by amounts equal, as nearly as may be practicable, to the increases provided by section 202(a) of this title for corresponding rates of basic pay.

"SALARY RATES FIXED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION"

"SEC. 211. (a) The rates of basic pay of United States attorneys and assistant United States attorneys whose annual salaries are fixed pursuant to section 548 of title 28, United States Code, shall be increased, effective on the effective date of section 202 of this title, by amounts equal, as nearly as may be practicable, to the increases provided by section 202(a) of this title for corresponding rates of basic pay.

"(b) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the rates of pay of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of pay are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this title are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on the effective date of section 202 of this title by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this title for corresponding rates of pay in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

"(c) Nothing contained in this section shall be held or considered to authorize any increase in the rates of pay of officers and employees whose rates of pay are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

"(d) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of pay may be fixed by administrative action.

of the director of a hospital, domiciliary, or center shall not be subject to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5."

"FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS; STAFF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES"

"SEC. 209. (a) The fourth sentence of section 412 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 867), is amended to read as follows: "The per annum salaries of Foreign Service officers within each of the other classes shall be as follows:

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| \$27,055 | \$22,308 | \$22,984 | \$23,660 | \$24,336 |
| 21,632 | 18,278 | 18,832 | 19,386 | 19,940 |
| 17,724 | 14,857 | 15,307 | 15,757 | 16,207 |
| 14,407 | 12,233 | 12,604 | 12,975 | 13,346 |
| 11,862 | 10,194 | 10,503 | 10,812 | 11,121 |
| 9,885 | 8,596 | 8,856 | 9,116 | 9,376 |
| 8,336 | 7,409 | 7,634 | 7,859 | 8,084 |

per annum salaries of such staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| \$18,832 | \$19,386 | \$19,940 | \$20,494 | \$21,048 | \$21,602 |
| 15,307 | 15,757 | 16,207 | 16,657 | 17,107 | 17,557 |
| 12,604 | 12,975 | 13,346 | 13,717 | 14,088 | 14,459 |
| 10,503 | 10,812 | 11,121 | 11,430 | 11,739 | 12,048 |
| 9,463 | 9,741 | 10,019 | 10,297 | 10,575 | 10,853 |
| 8,528 | 8,779 | 9,030 | 9,281 | 9,532 | 9,783 |
| 7,825 | 8,055 | 8,285 | 8,515 | 8,745 | 8,975 |
| 6,941 | 7,145 | 7,349 | 7,553 | 7,757 | 7,961 |
| 6,319 | 6,505 | 6,691 | 6,877 | 7,063 | 7,249 |
| 5,659 | 5,825 | 5,991 | 6,157 | 6,323 | 6,489 |

"IMPLEMENTATION OF SALARY COMPARABILITY POLICY IN 1968 AND 1969"

"SEC. 212. In order to complete the implementation of the policy of the Congress set forth in paragraph (2) of section 5301 of title 5, United States Code, the President, after seeking the views of such employee organizations as he considers appropriate and in such manner as he may provide, shall—

"(1) effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1968, adjust the rates of basic pay, basic compensation, and salary, as in effect by reason of the enactment of the provisions of this title other than this section and sections 205, 210, 213, 214, 215, and 219—

"(A) by amounts equal, as nearly as may be practicable, to one-half of the amounts by which such rates are exceeded by rates of pay paid for the same levels of work in private enterprise as determined on the basis of the 1967 annual survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in accordance with the provisions of section 5302 of title 5, United States Code, or

"(B) by 3 per centum,

whichever is greater; and

"(2) effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1969, adjust the rates he has established under subparagraph (1) of this section, and the rates established by Postal Field Service Schedule II, and Rural Carrier Schedule II (contained in the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of section 205), by amounts equal, as nearly as may be practicable, to the amounts by which such rates are exceeded by rates of pay paid for the same levels of work in private enterprise as determined on the basis of the 1968 annual survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in accordance with the provisions of section 5302 of title 5, United States Code. Adjustments made by the President under this section shall have the force and effect of statute. The rates of pay of personnel subject to sections 210, 213 (except subsections (d) and (e)), and 214 of this title, and any minimum or maximum rate, limitation, or allowance applicable to any such personnel, shall be adjusted, by amounts which are equal, insofar as practicable and with such exceptions as may be necessary to provide for appropriate relationships between positions, to the amounts of the adjustments made by the President under subparagraphs (1) and

(2) of this section, by the following authorities—

"(i) the President pro tempore of the Senate, with respect to the United States Senate;

"(ii) the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with respect to the United States House of Representatives;

"(iii) the Architect of the Capitol, with respect to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;

"(iv) the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, with respect to the judicial branch of the Government; and

"(v) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to persons employed by the county committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)).

Such adjustments shall be made in such manner as the appropriate authority concerned deems advisable and shall have the force and effect of statute. Nothing in this section shall impair any authority pursuant to which rates of pay may be fixed by administrative action.

"JUDICIAL BRANCH EMPLOYEES

"Sec. 213. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed by or pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 82 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 102(a)(2)), section 3656 of title 18, United States Code, the third sentence of section 603, sections 671 to 675, inclusive, or section 604(a)(5), of title 28, United States Code, insofar as the latter section applies to graded positions, are hereby increased by amounts reflecting the respective applicable increases provided by section 202(a) of this title in corresponding rates of compensation for officers and employees subject to section 5332 of title 5, United States Code. The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees holding ungraded positions and whose salaries are fixed pursuant to such section 604(a)(5) may be increased by the amounts reflecting the respective applicable increases provided by section 202(a) of this title in corresponding rates of compensation for officers and employees subject to section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

"(b) The limitations provided by applicable law on the effective date of this section with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges are hereby increased by amounts which reflect the respective applicable increases provided by section 202(a) of this title in corresponding rates of compensation for officers and employees subject to section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

"(c) Section 753(e) of title 28, United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts), is amended by striking out the existing salary limitation contained therein and inserting a new limitation which reflects the respective applicable increases provided by section 202(a) of this title in corresponding rates of compensation for officers and employees subject to section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

"(d) The first paragraph of section 603 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the compensation of the Director and the Deputy Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, is amended to read as follows:

"The salary of the Director shall be the same as the salary of a district judge. The salary of the Deputy Director shall be in the same amount as the annual rate of basic pay for positions at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5."

"(e) Section 792(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out

'\$26,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$29,000'.

"LEGISLATIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES

"Sec. 214. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this title, each officer or employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government, whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 4.5 per centum of his gross rate of compensation (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized by law).

"(b) The total annual compensation in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section of each officer or employee of the House of Representatives, whose compensation is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and is not increased by reason of any other provision of this section, shall be increased by 4.5 per centum.

"(c) The rates of compensation of employees of the House of Representatives whose compensation is fixed by the House Employees Schedule under the House Employees Position Classification Act (78 Stat. 1079-1084; Public Law 88-652; 2 U.S.C. 291-303), including each employee subject to such Act whose compensation is fixed at a saved rate, are hereby increased by amounts equal, as nearly as may be practicable, to the increases provided by subsection (a) of this section.

"(d) Except as provided in the last sentence of section 218(a) of this title, the additional compensation provided by this section shall be considered a part of basic pay for the purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement.

"(e) The per annum rate of compensation of the Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation shall be the same as the per annum rate of compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives.

"(f) This section shall not apply with respect to the compensation of student congressional interns and the compensation of employees whose compensation is fixed by the House Wage Schedule under the House Employees Position Classification Act.

"(g) The annual rate of gross compensation of each officer or employee whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, and the annual rate of gross compensation of each telephone operator on the United States Capitol telephone exchange and each member of the Capitol Police whose compensation is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, (1) is increased by 4.5 per centum, and (2) as so increased shall be adjusted, effective the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this Act, to the nearest multiple of \$188.

"(h) In any case in which the rate of compensation of any officer, employee, or position, or class of officers, employees, or positions, the compensation for which is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, or any minimum or maximum rate with respect to such officer, employee, position, or class is referred to in or provided by statute or Senate resolution, such statutory provision or resolution shall be deemed to refer to the rate which an officer or employee subject to the provisions of subsection (g) receiving such rate immediately prior to the effective date of such subsection would be entitled (without regard to such statutory provision) to receive on and after such date. As used in this subsection and subsection (g), the term 'officer' does not include a Senator.

"(i) The annual rate of gross compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator shall be adjusted, effective on the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this Act, to the lowest multiple of \$188 which is not lower than the rate such employee was receiving immediately prior there-

to, except that the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case of any employee if on or before the fifteenth day following the date of enactment of this Act, the Senator by whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish such provisions to apply to such employee. No employee whose rate of compensation is adjusted under this subsection shall receive an increase under subsection (g) for any period prior to the effective date of such adjustment during which such employee was employed in the office of the Senator by whom he is employed on the first day of the month following the enactment of this Act. No increase shall be paid to any person under subsection (g) for any period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this Act during which such person was employed in the office of a Senator (other than the Senator by whom he is employed on such day) unless on or before the fifteenth day following the date of enactment of this Act such Senator notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he wishes such employee to receive such additional compensation for such period. In any case in which, at the expiration of the time within which a Senator may give notice under this subsection, such Senator is deceased, such notice shall be deemed to have been given. An increase under this subsection in the compensation of an employee in the office of a Senator for any period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this Act shall be made without regard to the clerk hire allowance of such Senator.

"(j) Section 105(a)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, is amended by striking out '\$180' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$188'.

"(k) Section 105(d)(1) of such Act is amended by striking out the table and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"\$199,280 if the population of his State is less than 3,000,000;
"\$212,440 if such population is 3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000;
"\$223,720 if such population is 4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000;
"\$234,060 if such population is 5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000;
"\$245,340 if such population is 7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000;
"\$258,500 if such population is 9,000,000 but less than 10,000,000;
"\$271,660 if such population is 10,000,000 but less than 11,000,000;
"\$284,820 if such population is 11,000,000 but less than 12,000,000;
"\$297,980 if such population is 12,000,000 but less than 13,000,000;
"\$311,140 if such population is 13,000,000 but less than 15,000,000;
"\$324,300 if such population is 15,000,000 but less than 17,000,000;
"\$338,400 if such population is 17,000,000 or more."

"(l) Section 105 of such Act is amended by striking out '\$1,080', '\$6,120', '\$10,620', '\$10,800', '\$14,220', '\$14,400', '\$15,660', '\$15,840', '\$18,180', '\$22,320', '\$23,400', and '\$24,480' wherever they appear in such section and inserting in lieu thereof '\$1,128', '\$6,392', '\$11,092', '\$11,280', '\$14,852', '\$15,040', '\$16,356', '\$16,544', '\$18,988', '\$23,312', '\$24,440', and '\$25,568', respectively.

"(m) The limitation on gross rate per hour per person provided by applicable law on the effective date of this section with respect to the folding of speeches and pamphlets for the Senate is hereby increased by 4.5 per centum. The amount of such increase shall be computed to the nearest cent, counting one-half cent and over as a whole cent. The provisions of subsection (g) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is subject to such limitation, or to employees referred

to in the last proviso in the second paragraph under the heading "SENATE" in the Second Deficiency Appropriations Act, 1948.

"(n) The first sentence of section 106(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60j), is amended by striking out '\$540' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$564'.

"(o) Section 5533(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) Unless otherwise authorized by law, appropriated funds are not available for payment to an individual of pay from more than one position if the pay of one of the positions is paid by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or one of the positions is under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, and if—

"(A) the pay of one or more of the positions is fixed at a single gross per annum rate, and the aggregate gross pay from the positions exceeds \$6,256 a year, or

"(B) the pay of each such position is fixed at a basic rate plus additional compensation authorized by law, and the aggregate basic pay of the positions exceeds \$2,000 a year.

"(2) For the purpose of this subsection, 'gross pay' means the annual rate of pay (or equivalent thereof in the case of an individual paid on other than an annual basis) received by an individual, and, in the case of an individual receiving basic pay plus additional compensation provided by law, includes the aggregate amount received as basic and additional compensation, but does not include sums received as premium pay under subchapter V of this chapter.

"(p) The third paragraph under the heading 'Office of the Architect of the Capitol' and the subheading 'Salaries' in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1960 (73 Stat. 407), is amended by striking out '\$7,700' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$8,200'.

"INCREASES IN BASIC PAY RATES FOR LEVELS III, IV, AND V OF EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

"Sec. 215. (a) Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the basic pay rate for level III of the Executive Schedule, is amended by striking out '\$28,500' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$29,500'.

"(b) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the basic pay rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule, is amended by striking out '\$27,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$28,750'.

"(c) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the basic pay rate for level V of the Executive Schedule, is amended by striking out '\$26,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$28,000'.

"SALARY INCREASE LIMITATIONS

"Sec. 216. Except as provided in sections 213 (d) and (e), 214, 215, and 219, and subject to the operation of section 225 of this title, no rate of compensation shall be increased, by reason of the enactment of this title, to an amount in excess of the salary rate for level V of the Executive Schedule in section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, in effect on or after the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of this title.

"UNCONTROLLABLE OVERTIME DUTY

"Sec. 217. Section 5545(c)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'not in excess of 15 percent', and inserting in lieu thereof 'not less than 10 percent nor more than 25 percent'.

"PAYMENT OF RETROACTIVE COMPENSATION

"Sec. 218. (a) Retroactive pay, compensation, or salary shall be paid by reason of this title only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this

title, except that such retroactive pay, compensation, or salary shall be paid—

"(1) to an officer or employee who retired, during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after October 1, 1967, and ending on the date of enactment of this title, for services rendered during such period, and

"(2) in accordance with subchapter VIII of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, relating to settlement of accounts, for services rendered, during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after October 1, 1967, and ending on the date of enactment of this title, by an officer or employee who died during such period.

Such retroactive pay, compensation, or salary shall not be considered as basic pay for the purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, or any other retirement law or retirement system, in the case of any such retired or deceased officer or employee.

"(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

"SALARIES OF LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS

"Sec. 219. Section 203 of the Federal Legislative Salary Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 415) is amended as follows:

"(1) in subsection (b), by striking out '\$23,500' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$29,500';

"(2) in subsection (c), by striking out '\$27,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$28,750';

"(3) in subsection (d), by striking out '\$25,500' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$27,500'; and

"(4) in subsection (e), by striking out '\$23,500' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$25,000'.

"EFFECTIVE DATES

"Sec. 220. (a) Except as otherwise expressly provided, this title shall take effect as follows:

"(1) This section and sections 201, 207, 212, 213, 221, 224 (a) and (b) and 225 shall become effective on the date of enactment of this title.

"(2) Sections 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213 (except subsections (d) and (e)), 214 (except subsections (j), (k), (l), (n), and (o)), and 216 shall become effective as of the beginning of the first pay period which began on or after October 1, 1967.

"(3) Sections 213 (d) and (e), 214 (j), (k), (l), (n), and (o), 215, 217, 219, and 224(c) shall become effective at the beginning of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of this title.

"(4) Sections 222 and 223 shall become effective thirty days after the date of enactment of this title.

"(b) For the purposes of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, relating to group life insurance for Federal employees—

"(1) all changes in rates of pay which result from the enactment of this title (except Postal Field Service Schedule II, Rural Carrier Schedule II, and sections 207, 212, 213 (d) and (e), 215, 219, and 225) shall be held and considered to become effective as of the date of such enactment; and

"(2) all changes in rates of pay which result from the enactment of section 212 of this title and which take effect retroac-

tively from the date on which the adjustments thereof are actually ordered under such section, shall be held and considered to become effective on the date on which such adjustments are actually ordered.

"EMPLOYMENT OF RELATIVES BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

"Sec. 221. (a) Chapter 31 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 3110. Employment of relatives; restrictions

"(a) For the purpose of this section—

"(1) 'agency' means—

"(A) an Executive agency;

"(B) an office, agency, or other establishment in the legislative branch;

"(C) an office, agency, or other establishment in the judicial branch; and

"(D) the government of the District of Columbia;

"(2) 'public official' means an officer (including the President and a Member of Congress), a member of the uniformed service, an employee and any other individual, in whom is vested the authority by law, rule, or regulation, or to whom the authority has been delegated, to appoint, employ, promote, or advance individuals, or to recommend individuals for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement, in connection with employment in an agency; and

"(3) 'relative' means, with respect to a public official, an individual who is related to the public official as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

"(b) A public official may not appoint, employ, promote, advance, or advocate for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement, in or to a civilian position in the agency in which he is serving or over which he exercises jurisdiction or control any individual who is a relative of the public official. An individual may not be appointed, employed, promoted, or advanced in or to a civilian position in an agency if such appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement has been advocated by a public official, serving in or exercising jurisdiction or control over the agency, who is a relative of the individual.

"(c) An individual appointed, employed, promoted, or advanced in violation of this section is not entitled to pay, and money may not be paid from the Treasury as pay to an individual so appointed, employed, promoted, or advanced.

"(d) The Civil Service Commission may prescribe regulations authorizing the temporary employment, in the event of emergencies resulting from natural disasters or similar unforeseen events or circumstances, of individuals whose employment would otherwise be prohibited by this section.

"(e) This section shall not be construed to prohibit the appointment of an individual who is a preference eligible in any case in which the passing over of that individual on a certificate of eligibles furnished under section 3317(a) of this title will result in the selection for appointment of an individual who is not a preference eligible.

"(b) The analysis of chapter 31 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new item at the end thereof:

"'3110. Employment of relatives; restrictions'.

"(c) The amendments made by this section do not apply to an appointment, employment, advancement, or promotion made or advocated by a public official of any individual who is a relative of the public of-

ficial if, prior to the effective date of this section, the individual was appointed by the public official, or received an appointment advocated by the public official, and is serving under the appointment on such effective date.

"TRAVEL STATUS

"SEC. 222. (a) Section 5542(b)(2)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(B) the travel (i) involves the performance of work while traveling, (ii) is incident to travel that involves the performance of work while traveling, (iii) is carried out under arduous conditions, or (iv) results from an event which could not be scheduled or controlled administratively."

"(b) Section 3571 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Time spent in a travel status away from the official duty station of an employee is not hours of work unless the travel (i) involves the performance of work while traveling, (ii) is incident to travel that involves the performance of work while traveling, (iii) is carried out under arduous conditions, or (iv) results from an event which could not be scheduled or controlled administratively."

"(c) Subchapter II of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

"(1) by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 5733. Expeditious travel

"The travel of an employee shall be by the most expeditious means of transportation practicable and shall be commensurate with the nature and purpose of the duties of the employee requiring such travel; and

"(2) by inserting after item 5732 in the analysis of such subchapter the following new item:

"5733. Expeditious travel."

"(d) Section 5544(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Time spent in a travel status away from the official duty station of an employee subject to this subsection is not hours of work unless the travel (i) involves the performance of work while traveling, (ii) is incident to travel that involves the performance of work while traveling, (iii) is carried out under arduous conditions, or (iv) results from an event which could not be scheduled or controlled administratively.'

"APPEALS FROM POSITION CLASSIFICATIONS OF WAGE BOARD EMPLOYEES

"SEC. 223. (a) Subchapter IV of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 5345. Position classification appeals

"On application, made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, by an employee subject to section 5341(a) of this title for the review of the action of an employing agency in classifying his position for pay purposes, the Commission shall—

"(1) ascertain currently the facts as to the duties, responsibilities, and qualification requirements of the position;

"(2) decide whether the position has been properly classified; and

"(3) approve, disapprove, or modify, in accordance with its decision, the action of the employing agency in classifying the position. The Commission shall certify to the agency concerned its action under paragraph (3) of this section. The agency shall act in accordance with the certificate, and the certificate is binding on all administrative, certifying, payroll, disbursing, and accounting officials."

"(b) The analysis of chapter 53 is amended by inserting the following new item after item 5344.

"5345. Position classification appeals."

"MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"SEC. 224. (a) Section 4101(2)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'Coast and Geodetic Survey' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Environmental Science Services Administration'.

"(b) Section 8339(e)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) the greater of—

"(A) the final basic pay of the Member; or

"(B) the final basic pay of the appointive position of a former Member who elects to have his annuity computed or recomputed under section 8344(b)(1) of this title."

"(c) Section 1(b) of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838; 3 U.S.C. 102, note), as amended, is amended by striking out '\$65,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$80,000', and by striking out the fourth sentence therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'The annual rate of compensation payable to any such person shall not exceed the highest annual rate of basic pay now or hereafter provided by law for positions at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code.'

"COMMISSION ON EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL SALARIES

"SEC. 225. (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—There is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (hereinafter referred to as the 'Commission').

"(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

"(1) The Commission shall be composed of nine members who shall be appointed from private life, as follows:

"(A) three appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be designated as Chairman by the President;

"(B) two appointed by the President of the Senate;

"(C) two appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

"(D) two appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States.

"(2) The terms of office of persons first appointed as members of the Commission shall be for the period of the 1969 fiscal year of the Federal Government, except that, if any appointment to membership on the Commission is made after the beginning and before the close of such fiscal year, the term of office based on such appointment shall be for the remainder of such fiscal year.

"(3) After the close of the 1969 fiscal year of the Federal Government, persons shall be appointed as members of the Commission with respect to every fourth fiscal year following the 1969 fiscal year. The terms of office of persons so appointed shall be for the period of the fiscal year with respect to which the appointment is made, except that, if any appointment is made after the beginning and before the close of any such fiscal year, the term of office based on such appointment shall be for the remainder of such fiscal year.

"(4) A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

"(5) Each member of the Commission shall be paid at the rate of \$100 for each day such member is engaged upon the work of the Commission and shall be allowed travel expenses, including a per diem allowance, in accordance with section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, when engaged in the performance of services for the Commission.

"(c) PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.—

"(1) Without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, and on a temporary basis for periods covering all or part of any fiscal year referred to

in subsection (b) (2) and (3) of this section—

"(A) the Commission is authorized to appoint an Executive Director and fix his basic pay at the rate provided for level V of the Executive Schedule by section 5316 of title 5, United States Code; and

"(B) with the approval of the Commission, the Executive Director is authorized to appoint and fix the basic pay (at respective rates not in excess of the maximum rate of the General Schedule in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code) of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out the function of the Commission.

"(2) Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any department, agency, or establishment of any branch of the Federal Government is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, for periods covering all or part of any fiscal year referred to in subsection (b) (2) and (3) of this section, any of the personnel of such department, agency, or establishment to assist the Commission in carrying out its function.

"(d) USE OF UNITED STATES MAILS BY COMMISSION.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and upon the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

"(e) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide administrative support services for the Commission on a reimbursable basis.

"(f) FUNCTION.—The Commission shall conduct, in each of the respective fiscal years referred to in subsection (b) (2) and (3) of this section, a review of the rates of pay of—

"(A) Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico;

"(B) offices and positions in the legislative branch referred to in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 203 of the Federal Legislative Salary Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 415; Public Law 88-426);

"(C) justices, judges, and other personnel in the judicial branch referred to in sections 402(d) and 403 of the Federal Judicial Salary Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 434; Public Law 88-426); and

"(D) offices and positions under the Executive Schedule in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code.

Such review by the Commission shall be made for the purpose of determining and providing—

"(i) the appropriate pay levels and relationships between and among the respective offices and positions covered by such review, and

"(ii) the appropriate pay relationships between such offices and positions and the offices and positions subject to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

"(g) REPORT BY COMMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT.—The Commission shall submit to the President a report of the results of each review conducted by the Commission of the offices and positions within the purview of subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of subsection (f) of this section, together with its recommendations. Each such report shall be submitted on such date as the President may designate but not later than January 1 next following the close of the fiscal year in which the review is conducted by the Commission.

"(h) RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT WITH RESPECT TO PAY.—The President shall include, in the budget next transmitted by him to the Congress after the date of the submission of the report and recommendations of the Commission under subsection (g) of this section, his recommendations with respect to the exact rates of pay which he deems advisable, for those offices and positions within the purview of subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of subsection (f)

of this section. As used in this subsection, the term 'budget' means the budget referred to in section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended (31 U.S.C. 11).

"(1) EFFECTIVE DATE OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.—

"(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, all or part (as the case may be) of the recommendations of the President transmitted to the Congress in the budget under subsection (h) of this section shall become effective at the beginning of the first pay period which begins after the thirtieth day following the transmittal of such recommendations in the budget; but only to the extent that, between the date of transmittal of such recommendations in the budget and the beginning of such first pay period—

"(A) there has not been enacted into law a statute which establishes rates of pay other than those proposed by all or part of such recommendations,

"(B) neither House of the Congress has enacted legislation which specifically disapproves all or part of such recommendations, or

"(C) both.

"(2) Any part of the recommendations of the President may, in accordance with express provisions of such recommendations, be made operative on a date later than the date on which such recommendations otherwise are to take effect.

"(J) EFFECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT ON EXISTING LAW AND PRIOR PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—The recommendations of the President transmitted to the Congress immediately following a review conducted by the Commission in one of the fiscal years referred to in subsection (b) (2) and (3) of this section shall be held and considered to modify, supersede, or render inapplicable, as the case may be, to the extent inconsistent therewith—

"(1) all provisions of law enacted prior to the effective date or dates of all or part (as the case may be) of such recommendations (other than any provision of law enacted in the period specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (1) of this section with respect to such recommendations), and

"(B) any prior recommendations of the President which take effect under this section.

"(K) PUBLICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The recommendations of the President which take effect shall be printed in the Statutes at Large in the same volume as public laws and shall be printed in the Federal Register and included in the Code of Federal Regulations.

"TITLE III—PROHIBITION OF PANDERING ADVERTISEMENTS

"Sec. 301. (a) Chapter 51 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of such chapter the following new section:

"§ 4009. Prohibition of pandering advertisements in the mails

"(a) Whoever for himself, or by his agents or assigns, mails or causes to be mailed any pandering advertisement which offers for sale matter which the addressee in his sole discretion believes to be erotically arousing or sexually provocative shall be subject to an order of the Postmaster General to refrain from further mailings of such materials to designated addressees thereof.

"(b) Upon receipt of notice from an addressee that he has received such mail matter, determined by the addressee in his sole discretion to be of the character described in subsection (a) of this section, the Postmaster General shall issue an order, if re-

quested by the addressee, to the sender thereof, directing the sender and his agents or assigns to refrain from further mailings to the named addressees.

"(c) The order of the Postmaster General shall expressly prohibit the sender and his agents or assigns from making any further mailings to the designated addressees, effective on the thirtieth calendar day after receipt of the order. The order of the Postmaster General shall also direct the sender and his agents or assigns to delete immediately the names of the designated addressees from all mailings lists owned or controlled by the sender or his agents or assigns and, further, shall prohibit the sender and his agents or assigns from the sale, rental, exchange, or other transaction involving mailing lists bearing the names of the designated addressees.

"(d) Whenever the Postmaster General believes that the sender or anyone acting on his behalf has violated or is violating the order given under this section, he shall serve upon the sender, by registered or certified mail, a complaint stating the reasons for his belief and request that any response thereto be filed in writing with the Postmaster General within fifteen days after the date of such service. If the Postmaster General, after appropriate hearing if requested by the sender, and without a hearing if such a hearing is not requested, thereafter determines that the order given has been or is being violated, he is authorized to request the Attorney General to make application, and the Attorney General is authorized to make application, to a district court of the United States for an order directing compliance with such notice.

"(e) Any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which any mail matter shall have been sent or received in violation of the order provided for by this section shall have jurisdiction, upon application by the Attorney General, to issue an order commanding compliance with such notice. Failure to observe such order may be punished by the court as contempt thereof.

"(f) Receipt of mail matter thirty days or more after the effective date of the order provided for by this section shall create a rebuttable presumption that such mail was sent after such effective date.

"(g) Upon request of any addressee, the order of the Postmaster General shall include the names of any of his minor children who have not attained their nineteenth birthday, and who reside with the addressee.

"(h) The provisions of subchapter II of chapter 5 (relating to administrative procedure) and chapter 7 (relating to judicial review) of part I of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to any provisions of this section.

"(1) For the purposes of this section—

"(1) mail matter, directed to a specific address covered in the order of the Postmaster General, without designation of a specific addressee thereon, shall be considered as addressed to the person named in the Postmaster General's order; and

"(2) the term 'children' includes natural children, stepchildren, adopted children, and children who are wards of or in custody of the addressee or who are living with such addressee in a regular parent-child relationship.

"(b) The table of contents of chapter 51 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof—

"4009. Prohibition of pandering advertisements in the mails."

"Sec. 302. The provisions of this title shall become effective on the one hundred and twentieth day after the date of enactment of this Act.

"TITLE IV—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LIFE INSURANCE

"Sec. 401. Section 8704(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) An employee eligible for insurance is entitled to be insured for an amount of group life insurance, plus an equal amount of group accidental death and dismemberment insurance, in accordance with the following schedule, which schedule shall be automatically extended correspondingly by the amounts of increases in the annual rate of basic pay for positions at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of this title:

| "If annual pay is— | | The amount of group life insurance is— | The amount of group accidental death and dismemberment insurance is— |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Greater than— | But not greater than— | | |
| 0 | \$8,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 |
| \$8,000 | 9,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| 9,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| 10,000 | 11,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| 11,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| 12,000 | 13,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 13,000 | 14,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| 14,000 | 15,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| 15,000 | 16,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| 16,000 | 17,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| 17,000 | 18,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 18,000 | 19,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| 19,000 | 20,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| 20,000 | 21,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| 21,000 | 22,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| 22,000 | 23,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 23,000 | 24,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| 24,000 | 25,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| 25,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| 26,000 | 27,000 | 29,000 | 29,000 |
| 27,000 | 28,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 28,000 | 29,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 |
| 29,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |

"Sec. 402. Section 8707 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 8707. Employee deductions; withholding

"During each period in which an employee is insured under a policy of insurance purchased by the Civil Service Commission under section 8709 of this title, there shall be withheld from the pay of the employee his share of the cost of the group life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance. The amount withheld shall be at the rate, adjusted to the nearest half-cent, of 66⅔ percent of the level cost of each \$1,000 of insurance, as determined by the Commission."

"Sec. 403 Section 8708(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) For each period in which an employee is insured under a policy of insurance purchased by the Civil Service Commission under section 8709 of this title, a sum equal to one-half the amount which is withheld from the pay of the employee under section 8707 of this title shall be contributed from the appropriation or fund which is used to pay him."

"Sec. 404. Chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

"(1) by adding the following new section:

"§ 8714a. Optional insurance

"(a) Under the conditions, directives, and terms specified in sections 8709–8712 of this title, the Civil Service Commission, without regard to section 5 of title 41, may purchase a policy which shall make available to each insured employee equal amounts of optional life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance in addition to the amounts provided in section 8704(a) of this title.

"(b) The optional life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance shall be made available to each insured employee under such conditions as the Commission shall prescribe and in amounts approved by the Commission but not more

than the greater of \$10,000 or an amount which, when added to the amount provided in section 8704(a) of this title, makes the sum of his insurance equal to his annual pay.

"(c) (1) The optional insurance on an employee stops on his separation from service, 12 months after discontinuance of his pay, or on his entry on active duty or active duty for training, as provided in sections 8706(a) and 8706(d) of this title.

"(2) So much of the optional life insurance in force on an employee on the date he retires on an immediate annuity or becomes entitled to receive compensation for work injuries which has been in force for not less than—

"(A) the full period or periods of service during which the optional insurance was available to him; or

"(B) the 12 years of service immediately preceding his retirement or beginning date of entitlement to compensation for work injuries and during which the optional insurance was available to him;

whichever is shorter, may be continued—

"(A) after retirement, under the same conditions (except with respect to cost but including reduction of the amount continued) as provided in section 8706(b) of this title; or

"(B) while in receipt of compensation for work injuries under the same conditions (except with respect to cost) as provided in section 8706(c) of this title.

"(d) During each period in which an employee has the optional insurance the full cost thereof shall be withheld from his pay. During each period in which an employee continues optional life insurance after retirement or while in receipt of compensation for work injuries, as provided in section 8706(b) or 8706(c) of this title, the full cost thereof shall be withheld from his annuity or compensation, except that, at the end of the calendar month in which he becomes 65 years of age, the optional life insurance shall be without cost to him. Amounts so withheld shall be deposited, used, and invested as provided in section 8714 of this title and shall be reported and accounted for separately from amounts withheld and contributed under sections 8707 and 8708 of this title.

"(e) The cost of the optional insurance shall be determined from time to time by the Commission on the basis of such age groups as it considers appropriate.

"(f) The amount of optional life, or life and accidental death, insurance in force on an employee at the date of his death shall be paid as provided in section 8705 of this title; and

"(2) by inserting in the analysis of such chapter the following new item after item 8714:

"8714a. Optional insurance."

"Sec. 405. (a) The amendments made by sections 401 to 403, inclusive, of this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the sixtieth day following the date of enactment. In the case of an employee who dies or retires during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and prior to the effective date prescribed by this subsection, the amount of insurance shall be determined as if the amendments made by section 401 were in effect for such employee during such period.

"(b) (1) The amendments made by section 404 of this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the one hundred and eightieth day following the date of enactment, or on any earlier date that the Civil Service Commission may prescribe, which is at least sixty days after the date of enactment. In the case

of an employee who dies during the period beginning on the date of enactment and ending on the effective date prescribed by or pursuant to this subsection, or during the sixty days immediately following such period if the Commission determines that he did not have a reasonable opportunity to elect the optional insurance made available by section 404, the insurance of such employee shall be determined as if the amendments made by section 404 had been in effect on the date of such death, and the employee had elected to receive the maximum amount of optional insurance available to him under such amendments. An employee who retires during the period beginning on the date of enactment and ending on the effective date prescribed by or pursuant to this subsection shall have an opportunity to elect the optional insurance made available by section 404.

"(2) In the case of an employee in the service on the effective date prescribed by or pursuant to this subsection, (i) the period during which such employee may elect to receive optional insurance under the amendment made by section 404 shall not expire prior to the sixtieth day after such effective date, and (ii) for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance to be continued after retirement, the period during which such optional insurance was available to such employee shall not be considered to have commenced prior to the expiration of sixty days following such effective date.

"(c) The amendments made by sections 401 to 404, inclusive, of this Act shall have no effect in the case of an employee who died, was finally separated, or retired prior to the date of enactment.

"Sec. 406. The Employees Life Insurance Fund is available without limitation for expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in carrying out section 404 of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

THADDEUS J. DULSKI,
DAVID N. HENDERSON,
ARNOLD OLSEN,
MORRIS K. UDALL,
DOMINICK V. DANIELS,
GLENN CUNNINGHAM.

Managers on the Part of the House.

MIKE MONRONEY,
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
FRANK CARLSON,
HIRAM L. FONG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HICKS (at the request of Mr. MEEDS), on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. RANDALL, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. HANNA, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. CAHILL (at the request of Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BOW.

Mr. LANGEN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GATHINGS.

Mr. ECKHARDT.

Mr. COLMER in two instances.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 286. An act to provide that the cost of certain investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be nonreimbursable; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1017. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay for the cost of surfacing 1½ miles of a certain access road in Putnam County, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 1058. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell lands embraced in certain terminated entries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1059. An act to amend the act relating to the leasing of lands in Alaska for grazing in order to make certain improvements in such act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2402. An act to provide for credit in the Kings River Water Association and others for excess payments for the years 1954 and 1955; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did December 6, 1967, present to the President, for his approval bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 480. An act to amend the act of October 4, 1961, relating to the acquisition of wet lands for conservation of migratory waterfowl, to extend for an additional 8 years the period during which funds may be appropriated under that act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10805. An act to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission; and

H.R. 12638. An act to authorize the exchange of certain vessels for conversion and operation in unsubsidized service between the west coast of the United States and the territory of Guam.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, December 11, 1967, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Report on the United Nations and the issue of deep ocean resources (Rept. No. 999). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee of conference. H.R. 4765. An act relating to the income tax treatment of certain distributions pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (Rept. No. 1010). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAHON: Committee of conference. House Joint Resolution 888. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1968, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1011). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERKINS: Committee of conference. S. 2388. An act to provide an improved Economic Opportunity Act, to authorize funds for the continued operation of economic opportunity programs, to authorize an Emergency Employment Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1012). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DULSKI: Committee on conference. H.R. 7977. An act to adjust certain postage rates, to adjust the rates of basic compensation for certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and to regulate the mailing of pandering advertisements, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1013). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 866. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Pacino Biancarosso (Rept. No. 1000). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 964. An act for the relief of Roberto Perdomo (Rept. No. 1001). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2153. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose Rafael Montalvo Urrutibeascoa (Rept. No. 1002). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2206. An act for the relief of Dr. Jorge Rolando Guerra-Reyes (Rept. No. 1003). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2265. An act for the relief of Christopher Nicholas Rushton (Rept. No. 1004). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2119. An act for the relief of Dr. Octavio Suarez-Murias (Rept. No. 1005). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MOORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2709. A bill for the relief of Suh Yoon Sup and Suh Ok Sun; with amendment (Rept. No. 1006). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DOWDY: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4030. A bill for the relief of Yong Chin Sager; with amendment (Rept. No. 1007). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MacGREGOR: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 11292. A bill for the relief of Jung Soo Doc; with amendment (Rept. No. 1008). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MOORE: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 981. Resolution opposing the granting of permanent residence in the

United States to certain aliens; with amendment (Rept. No. 1009). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 14329. A bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks of agricultural commodities by producers and the Commodity Credit Corporation for national security, public protection, meeting international commitments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAGAN:

H.R. 14330. A bill to provide a comprehensive program for the control of drunkenness and the prevention and treatment of alcoholism in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 14331. A bill to amend the Unemployment Tax Act to require State law coverage of certain employees of nonprofit organizations and of State hospitals and institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 14332. A bill to prohibit the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of master keys for motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 14333. A bill to restrict the mailing of unsolicited credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14334. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head-of-household benefits to all unmarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.R. 14335. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make the obstruction of interstate commerce by loan sharking a Federal offense, and to make the use of any facility in interstate commerce to promote loan sharking a Federal offense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 14336. A bill to require that buses and trucks operated in commerce be equipped with instruments to provide a record of certain operating data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KLEPPE:

H.R. 14337. A bill to establish producer owned and controlled emergency reserves of wheat, feed grains, and soybeans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.R. 14338. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dolley Payne Madison, wife of the fourth President of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NICHOLS (for himself, Mr. JONES of Alabama, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. SELDEN, Mr. GATHINGS, and Mr. EVERETT):

H.R. 14339. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, in order to provide additional loan assistance under such act to farmers who have suffered severe production losses as the result of a national disaster; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 14340. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Revision of Federal Taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALDIE (for himself and Mr. BURTON of California):

H.R. 14341. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other statutes to provide a new maritime program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 14342. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, in order to provide additional loan assistance under such act to farmers who have suffered severe production losses as the result of a national disaster and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 14343. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROTMAN:

H.J. Res. 953. Joint resolution to proclaim National Jewish Hospital Save Your Breath Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H. Res. 1001. Resolution to create a special Committee on Film Classification; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Res. 1002. Resolution expressing the sense of the House seeking U.S. initiative to assure United Nations Security Council consideration of the Vietnam conflict; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 14344. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Tarara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14345. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe A. Cicoria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 14346. A bill for the relief of Asuncion Casolino Berroya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 14347. A bill for the relief of Vito Giannola, his wife Rosa Giannola and their son Salvatore Giannola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14348. A bill for the relief of Matteo Lupo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 14349. A bill for the relief of Gaspare Giacalone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 14350. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Cavallo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14351. A bill for the relief of Antonio DiLauro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 14352. A bill for the relief of Romeo P. Punzal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 14353. A bill for the relief of Alicia Miyagui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TENZER:

H.R. 14354. A bill for the relief of Elmira B. Tanoy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 14355. A bill for the relief of Ming-Yuan Feng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.